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FRENCH MEDIATION.

Important Correspondence Sent to the United States Senate.

Dispatches from M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Secretary Seward, and Minister Dayton.

The Propriety of Conferences Between the North and South Urged.

THE PROPOSITION REJECTED.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 12.

The President, to-day, sent to the Senate the following dispatches:

To the President of the United States:

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate, of the 10th inst., requesting the President, if not in his judgment incompatible with the public interests, to lay before the Senate any correspondence which has taken place between this Government and the Government of France on the subject of mediation, or other measures looking to the termination of the existing civil war, has the honor to lay before the President a copy of the correspondence called for by the said resolution.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Feb. 12, 1863.

MR. DAYTON TO MR. SEWARD.

[Extract.]

PARIS, Nov. 18, 1862.

SIR: Herewith I inclose to you the copy of a communication just made to DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM L. DAYTON.

MR. DAYTON TO M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

PARIS, Nov. 16, 1862.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTER: In a recent conversation had with your Excellency, you asked some questions in relation to the population of the Southern States of the United States, and the position of the several divisions of our army. This, in connection with a statement in your dispatch of the 30th of October to His Majesty's Ambassadors at London and at St. Petersburgh, officially published, induced me to make to you this communication.

Although that dispatch was not addressed to me, or to my Government, yet it so intimately concerns the latter that I am sure I shall be excused if I refer to it in connection with the subject matter of your conversation. I do this, not with a view to any criticism, or the exposition of any opinions beyond those already given by me, but to correct, so much as I can, what seems to me a misapprehension of facts. I do this in the hope that, should the question present itself for consideration in future, your Excellency may be induced to reivse your opinions as to the strength of the parties involved in the war now existing in the United States. Your Excellency says there has existed between the belligerents, from the very outset of the war, an equality of strength which has been almost constantly maintained ever since; and after so much bloodshed, they are now in this respect very nearly in the same position as at first. Nothing justifies the expectation of any more decided military operations at an early day. In answer to your questions in our conference of the 11th inst., I endeavored, with the aid of a map, to point out the districts of country occupied at present by the several divisions of our army. If your Excellency can, from memory, recall these questions, and compare them with the condition of things at the very outset of the war, or even as it has been within the past year, you will find cause, I am sure, for grave doubt as to the accuracy of opinion expressed in the above extract. A little more than a year ago, the whole of the Slave States south of the Potomac, and almost to the Mississippi, thirteen in all, were in possession of the insurgents. Except only a small locality in Virginia, opposite to Washington; a tract of country in the same State, west of the Alleghany Mountains, in which there was a mixed possession, the northern parts of Kentucky and perhaps half of Missouri, with these exceptions they held undisputed sway of the entire country of the South. They possessed, at the same time, the Military Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, and the vast Naval Arsenals and Dockyards at Norfolk and Pensacola. They had, likewise, possession of the Eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay, which, in connection with the command of the Potomac, gave them control over the access by water to Washington, the capital of the nation.

They have lost during the year the eastern shore of the Chesapeake and the command of the Potomac; the City of Norfolk with its arsenals and dock-yards, and the neighbouring country, and the dock-yards at Pensacola. They have lost all Virginia west of the Alleghanies, Kentucky and Missouri, and part of Tennessee, comprising, among other points, Nashville, the Capital, and Memphis, its commercial port on the Mississippi. They have lost every port, harbor and fortification on the Atlantic coast of any value, those at Charleston alone excepted, from the mouth of the Chesapeake to the southern point of Florida, and thence around the Gulf coast to Pensacola. But more important even than this, they have within the year lost New-Orleans, the great commercial metropolis of the South, with the numerous fortifications established for its defence. They have likewise lost the Mississippi, with every island and river fortification, save that at Vicksburgh, by which it was defended. This river, which drains the entire valley of the West and cuts in two the Slave States from Cairo to the Gulf, and on which could float the navies of the world, which can neither be forded nor bridged, must forever separate the four Slave States and their contiguous territories on its West side from those on the East. The loss of the river was more injurious to the cause of the insurrectionists than the loss of many battles. Conscious that this would be so, it was fortified, your Excellency will remember, not only at its mouth, and below and at New-Orleans, but at every available point upward; yet, with its many fortifications, Vicksburgh alone excepted, it has within the year been lost to the South. The Tennessee and Cumberland, great interior rivers of the West, with their defences and fortifications, have likewise been taken, after a hard struggle, by the armies of the Union. In a word, the insurgents do not now hold a foot of ground which they did not hold early in the war, while the flag of the Union has been constantly advancing, and now floats somewhere on the soil, or over the fortifications, of every Slave State, save one. Their armies have, in the meantime, been driven from an area of country, embracing in the aggregate not less than 100,000 square miles, and occupied by a population ranging from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 of people. But in war, equality in strength consists not in these things only. Permit me, therefore, to remind your Excellency, that while all the incipient efforts on the part of the South to create a navy have been defeated, and her vessels destroyed, the navy of the United States has within the year grown from a very small to a very great power; closing all the ports of the South, precluding, save with our consent, all entrance to or exit from them, unless by stealth or accident. This power, which the South has little to meet, is almost exclusively the growth of the year, and on our own coasts, and in the ports, harbors and rivers of the South, it cannot but be in the future a most efficient means of attack or defence. There are two other elements of strength, which specially require consideration; men and money. The armies of the South have been large beyond example as compared with the extent of population from which they have drawn. To raise them to their present standard the Conscription law of the South has embraced all from the age of 18 to 45 years. Their armies, like our own, waste away by the casualties of war, and there can be little force in reserve to supply the drain. An examination of the preliminary report of the census of 1860, of which I have had the honor to transmit you a copy, will show on page 131 that the body of the population, upon which the South must draw for the supply of this drain, is less even than I suggested in our recent conversation. The aggregate free population of all the Slave States, including Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, is only 8,289,763; but from this must be deducted the population of those Slave States in the possession of the United States, where no conscription law of the South could possibly be enforced, and likewise the free blacks of the South, in whose hands they dare not place arms. The free population of those States shown by the census of 1860, is as follows: Delaware 110,418; Maryland, 599,860; Kentucky, 930,201; Missouri, 1,067,081; Kanawha or Western Virginia, with Jefferson, Accomac and Northampton Counties, at 379,774; free blacks of the South to be deducted, 250,767, making an aggregate of 3,338,121, which when deducted from the aggregate free population of the South, leaves only 4,951,642 including men, women and children. The general accuracy of these figures can readily be tested by reference to pages 131 and 286, 287, 288 and 289 of the Census report before referred to.

It is true that to some slight extent troops may voluntarily go into the Southern army from portions of country not in their possession; but these would probably be at least balanced by those withholding themselves along the coasts, in the towns and cities of the South subject to our control, and for which no allowance is made in the above calculation.

I need not recapitulate the population of the free States and of the Border States in our possession. The aggregate, by a reference to the same census report, will be seen to be within a fraction of 22,000,000, (21,996,845.) During the last Summer, in addition to the army then in the field, they raised within the space of two months, principally by voluntary enlistment, 600,000 men, and there is yet another, and still another army in the reserve, as I am instructed, to take their place in whole or in part, should that unhappily become necessary.

In the foregoing estimate I have taken no account of the slaves of the South as a source either of strength or weakness. As they have been used heretofore, they have certainly added strength to their masters. They have, in fact, fed the army. Some have been forced to labor with it in the trenches, while the great mass have toiled in the fields at home, thus leaving almost the entire population of the South free to fight its battles. Emancipation, should it occur, while it liberates the slave, would cut off this source of strength from their masters. Their supplies in the rear must be kept up, or their army cannot be held together. The one is essential to the maintenance of the other. A time may soon come, therefore, when, aside from the apprehensions incident to emancipation, the slaves of the south will be to their masters a source of weakness and not of strength. Permit me, however, here to add that whoever may have entertained apprehensions of a servile war, such I do not suppose for a moment to have been contemplated by the President in foreshadowing his policy of Emancipation. The slaves of the South, scattered over a vast extent of country, have no arms and no means of procuring them. They have little intelligence, no means of distant intercommunication, and can have no general concert of action. They may refuse to labor for their masters, and their masters cannot maintain them.

The map left with your Excellency, showing the per centage of slaves in each county of the South, will prove this beyond a question. In certain large sections of country, along the Mississippi more especially, there is about 28 per cent. only of white population, all the rest are slaves. Of this population the able-bodied are now almost entirely away with the army. Could attempts be made here, or in other sections, to constrain the slaves to a forced obedience, they may resist, or they may leave their plantations, as many have already done, and seek the friendly shelter of the Union flag. But neither principle nor policy will induce the United States to encourage a servile war, or prompt the slave to cut the throat of his master or his master's family. The Government will not even permit, as I have already said to you, its own soldiers, or the soldiers of the enemy, acting as guerrillas or marauders, belonging to no organized force and under no regular flag, to make war or attack even an armed enemy without punishment. Still less would it encourage or permit slaves to offend against humanity by attacks upon the feeble and helpless. That an isolated case or cases of wrong may occur in the course of establishing a great change, if such shall be established, in the social organization of the South, is not improbable, but in every such case I doubt not that the arm of the Government would promptly interfere to protect and to punish. This, however, is matter incidental only to the subject of my communication.

Leaving the question of population, I pass for a moment to the other great element of strength in war, and that is, money. I have already said that the resources of the South in men would seem to be practically exhausted, and their resources in money, I think, must be equally so. I am instructed that with a floating debt of $400,000,000, represented by paper at a discount of 75 per cent., they have neither raised, nor have the means of raising, a revenue equal to $10,000,000, in any form or for any purpose. Want and distress are already disclosing themselves in painful forms throughout the entire region occupied by the insurgents. On the other hand, the Government of the United States has, as I am instructed, a revenue available in the precious metals of more than $100,000,000, while its mines are yielding gold more rapidly than foreign trade withdraws it from the country. In this vital matter of finance, therefore, there does not seem to exist between the parties an equality of strength. So far, indeed, as I can see, such equality has existed nowhere, except on certain battle-fields, especially between the two great armies in Virginia. Here the insurgents have advanced and retreated. They have gained battles and lost them. I do not mean to deprecate their gallantry; they are yet my countrymen. Here, at least, they have shown equality of strength, but everywhere else the permanent gain has been with the armies of the Union.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to your Excellency assurances of the most distinguished consideration, with which I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's very obedient servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM L. DAYTON.

MR. DAYTON TO MR. SEWARD.

[Extract No. 23.]

PARIS, Nov. 25, 1862.

SIR: I received last night from M. DROUYN DE LHUYS a communication, dated the 23d inst., in answer to mine of the 17th inst., (dated by mistake the 16th.) The communication of M. DE LHUYS is of so much interest that I send you herewith a copy of the original and a translation.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. L. DAYTON.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

[Translation.]

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
PALACE OF COMPIEGNE, Nov. 23, 1862.

SIR: I have learned with lively interest the information which you have been pleased to communicate to me upon the respective situations of the two belligerent parties in the United States. You express to me the hope that these suggestions may modify my opinion as to the equilibrium of strength between the States of the North and those of the South, and they are certainly of a nature to make me appreciate all the resources of your Government. But it is none the less true that notwithstanding the inequality of numbers and of financial means, notwithstanding local advantages and partial conquests, the conditions of soil and climate seem to oppose inseparable obstacles to the progress of the struggle, and that the equal energy of both sides tends to impress upon it a character of indomitable desperation. I am prepared to render homage with you to the courage which the Americans, upon the one side and the other, have shown thus far. But this courage, even while it excites the admiration of the world, is only calculated to render more uncertain the result of the combats, and to retard the termination of the disaster of this bloody war. You know, Sir, what feelings this sad spectacle has given rise to in us. You know the step, which a profound sympathy for America has inspired in the Government of the Emperor, in the hope of opening the way to a reconciliation. This step, you know also, ought and could take place, in the opinion of the Emperor, only with the consent and concurrence of the two belligerent parties. At present the reception given to our proposition by the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburg, prevents us from thinking of pushing it further. But I can assure you, sir, that our friendly dispositions have not changed. If some day the Americans, tired of turning their valor against themselves, should wish to have recourse to us, in order to seek or concert the means of terminating this conflict, they would find us always ready, associated with other Powers or separately, to aid them with our coöperation, and to testify by our good offices the feelings which have not ceased to animate France in regard to them.

Receive, Sir, the assurance of my distinguished consideration,

DROUYN DE LHUYS.

Mr. DAYTON, Envoy Extraordinary, &c.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON.

[Extract No. 261.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1862.

Wm. L. Dayton, Esq., &c., &c.

SIR: Your dispatch of Nov 10, No. 223, has been received only at this late day. I have now only to say that the views presented by me in my dispatch of Oct. 20, are the deliberate and settled convictions of the Government, always to be expressed when, in your judgment, any expression whatever on the subject of the action of foreign Powers shall either seem necessary or expedient. In reply to a suggestion in your dispatch, it is proper for me to say that neither M. MERCIER nor any other person, has had the least warrant from any authority of the United States for representing to his Government that the President would be disposed to entertain any proposition in regard to the action of this Government in the conduct of our domestic affairs from any foreign quarter whatsoever. The exact contrary is in effect all that has ever passed between all the Ministers residing here and this Department. You will judge whether it is important to clear up this point at Paris.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON.

[Extract 5, No. 263.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1862.

Wm. L. Dayton, Esq., &c., &c.

SIR: Your several dispatches of Nov. 12, No. 224, Nov. 13, No. 225, Nov. 14, No. 226, have been received. I have also by aid of the telegraph, the substance of the invitation, which was addressed by the Emperor of France to the Emperor of Russia and the Queen of Great Britain to join in recommending an armistice in our civil war, together with the answer of those two sovereigns, declining that invitation. In regard to the same subject my instructions will be very simple and short. An inconclusive conference concerning the United States has been held between these Powers, all of whom avow themselves as friends of the United States; and yet the United States were carefully excluded from the conference. Neither party in the conference proposed any combination to coerce the will or control the policy of the United States. Under these circumstances, the United States are not called upon to say what they would have done if the proposition of France, which was declined by Russia and Great Britain, had been adopted and carried into effect, nor are we called upon to discuss the propriety of the propositions and proceedings respectively of the several parties in the conference. Such a debate upon a subject which has already lost its practical character, or which, to speak more accurately, has not attained such a character, might produce irritations and jealousies which the President desires to avoid. Acting on this principle, we shall ask no explanation, nor shall we in any manner comment upon the explanations which shall be voluntarily made. A Government which is conducting a great nation through a civil war must act continually with new events as they arise, not with those which have already gone into history. The United States has continually said to all Europe that they know that the saving of the American Union depends on the American people, and not at all in the policies of foreign States, severally or combined. Such States may, as they have heretofore, prolong and agitate our unnatural and lamented strife by exciting or maintaining the hopes of our disloyal citizens. But they cannot change our purpose to maintain the integrity of the Union, or defeat its accomplishment. This Government will in all cases seasonably warn Foreign Powers of the injurious effect of any apprehended interference on their part, and having done this, it will measure its means of self-defence by the magnitude of the dangers with which the country is threatened. Foreign Nations need scarcely to be reminded that family quarrels are always of short duration; that the very scandal which they bring operates as an incentive to reconciliation. Much more does the avoidable apprehension of foreign interference work in that direction. The emissaries of treason, who now remain in the European Capitals, will very soon disappear, and the whole American people will forever afterward be asking who among the foreign nations were the most just and most forbearing to their country in its hour of trial. It is the President's policy so to conduct our national affairs, that all who have heretofore been our friends may abide in that relation. If any of them shall be lost, our regret will be modified by the reflection that the bereavement resulted from our misfortune and not our fault.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON.

[Extract 5—No. 665.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1862.

SIR: Your dispatch of Nov. 18, No. 227, has been received. Having already indicated the course which the President has decided to adopt concerning the late proceedings of the French Government, it is not necessary now for me to review the note which, in the absence of instructions, you have written to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS.

I am, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

To WM. L. DAYTON, Esq., &c., &c.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON.

[No. 268.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1862.

SIR: Your dispatch of Nov. 25, No. 231, has been received, together with the note which M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, addressed to you on the 23d of November, by way of answer to your communication to him of the 17th of that month. From my previous dispatches you will probably have inferred that the President did not expect you to open a correspondence with M. DROUYN DE LHUYS upon the subject of the proposition concerning American affairs, which the Emperor has recently submitted to the Emperor of Russia and the Queen of Great Britain. Inasmuch as you have done so without committing this Government, and have thus drawn forth from the Imperial Government a frank and friendly answer, it is only proper that you should now inform M. DROUYN DE LHUYS that his note has been submitted to the President, and that he is gratified with the explanations it gives of the present policy of the Emperor in regard to the United States. You are authorized also to inform M. DROUYN DE LHUYS that this Government desires, no less sincerely than it has always done, to retain and fortify its traditional relations with France; and that every proceeding which it shall have occasion to take in the conduct of international affairs, shall manifest that spirit and no other. You are authorized further to say to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS that this Government appreciates the assurances, which the Emperor has given us of his willingness, at a future time, if invited by it, to render his good offices toward forwarding a termination of the civil war in which we are so unhappily engaged; and that this assurance is received as a fresh demonstration of the same good will and cordial friendship toward our country, upon which the Government and the American people have so constantly relied. I am, &c.,

WM. H. SEWARD.

To WM. L. DAYTON, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

MR. DAYTON TO MR. SEWARD.

[Extract—No. 246.]

PARIS, Dec. 23, 1862.

SIR:—Your dispatch of Dec. 5, No. 265, is received. You simply acknowledge the receipt of my dispatch of Nov. 18, No. 227, and say, that, "having already indicated the course which the President has decided to adopt concerning the late proceedings of the French Government, it is unnecessary for me now to review the note, which in the absence of instructions you (I,) have written to Mr. DROUYN DE LHUYS." I had supposed that that note, as it did not assume to indicate any policy, but merely to sum up briefly the successes of our army and the Governmental resources, in hopes of its having wrought in any future deliberation of this Government, could not fail at least to meet the approbation of the Department. My general instructions in reference to the subject matter were most ample, and I had held verbal conference with M. DROUYN DE LHUYS on the subject before. He told me what he had done; and I could answer when, perhaps, the Government could not. The emergency, I thought, not only justified, but required, that, in view of the possible future, I should put my verbal suggestions in writing, as one useful result. At all events, I have received the important communication of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, of Nov. 23 last, a copy of which accompanied my dispatch, No. 231. I may add, also, that I felt that it was but just to myself that my countrymen, as well as the Government, should see and know, that I had not failed in the crisis which had occurred, fairly to represent its condition.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. L. DAYTON.

To His Excellency, WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON.

[Extract—No 283.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1863.

SIR: Your dispatch of Dec. 23, No. 246, has been submitted to the President. My recent dispatches, especially No. 268, will have relieved you, I trust, of any concern about the caution which the President thought it prudent to observe, in the first instance, in relation to the note which you addressed to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS immediately after the publication of his correspondence with the Governments of Great Britain and Russia in relation to a proposed armistice. The note was opportune, and was judiciously conceived, and it has produced the most gratifying results.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

WM. L. DAYTON, Esq., &c., &c.

MR. DAYTON TO MR. SEWARD.

[Extract—No. 255.]

PARIS, Jan. 15, 1863.

SIR: A dispatch will shortly be sent by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS to M. MERCIER, requesting him to suggest to you on a suitable occasion, the propriety of appointing Commissioners to treat with the South for peace, and for Union if possible; if not possible, for such terms of separation as may be eventually agreed upon. This communication was submitted by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS to the Emperor on the 9th inst., and returned to him by the Emperor yesterday. The dispatch answers what is supposed would have been the objections to a proposal for an armistice or mediation.

1st. It proposes, it says, no interference of any kind by a foreign Power.

2d. It asks no armistice. 3d. It refers to the example of the conferences for peace in 1783 between the United States and Great Britain, permits everything to proceed as if no efforts for a settlement were being made.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. L. DAYTON.

To His Excellency, WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

M. DROUYN DE LHUYS TO M. MERCIER.

[Translation.]

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
POLITICAL DIVISION, PARIS, 9th Jan., 1863.

SIR: In forming the purpose of assisting, by the proffer of our good offices, to shorten the period of those hostilities which are desolating the American Continent, we have to be guided beyond all by the friendship which actuates the Government of the Emperor in regard to the United States. The little success of our exertions might chill the interest with which we follow the fluctuations of this contest, but the sentiment which we have yielded is too sincere for indifference to find a place in our thought, or that we should cease to be painfully affected while the war continues to rage. We cannot regard without profound regret this war, worse than civil, comparable to the most terrible distractions of the ancient Republics, and whose disasters multiply in proportion to the resources and the valor which each of the belligerent parties develop. The Government of His Majesty have, therefore, seriously examined the objections which have been made to us where we have suggested the idea of a friendly mediation, and we have asked ourselves whether they are truly of a nature to set aside as premature every tentative to a reconciliation. On one part has been opposed to us the repugnance of the United States to admit the intervention of foreign influence in the dispute; on the other the hope, which the Federal Government has not abandoned, of attaining its solution by force of arms.

Assuredly, Sir, recourse to the good offices of one or several neutral Powers, contains nothing incompatible with the pride so legitimate to a great nation, and means purely international are not those alone which furnish examples of the useful character of mediation. We flatter ourselves, besides, that in proffering to place ourselves at the disposal of the belligerent parties to facilitate between their negotiations, the basis of which we abstain from prejudging, we have manifested to the patriotism of the United States all the considerations to which it is entitled, now perhaps still more than ever, after such new proof of moral force and energy. We are none the less ready, amid the wishes which we form in favor of peace to take into account all the susceptibilities of national feeling, and we do not at all question the right of the Federal Government to decline the coöperation (*concours*) of the great maritime Powers of Europe. But this coöperation, is it not the only means which offers itself to the Cabinet of Washington to hasten the close of the war; and if it believes that it ought to repel any foreign intervention, could it not honorably accept the idea of direct (*pour parlers*) informal conferences with the authority which may represent the States of the South? The Federal Government does not despair, we know, of giving a more active impulse to hostilities. Its sacrifices have not exhausted its resources, still less its perseverance and its steadfastness. The protraction of the struggle, in a word, has not shaken its confidence in the definitive success of its efforts. But the opening of informal conferences between the belligerent parties does not necessarily imply the immediate cessation of hostilities. Negotiations about peace are not always the consequence of a suspension of warfare. They precede, on the contrary, more often the establishment of a truce. How many times have we not seen plenipotentiaries meet, exchange communications, agree upon all the essential provisions of treaties, resolve, in fine, the question even of peace or war, whilst the leaders of armies continued the strife, and endeavored, even to the latest moment, to modify by course of arms, the conditions of peace. To recall only one memory drawn from the history of the United States, the negotiations which consecrated their independence were commenced long before hostilities had ceased in the new world, and the armistice was not established until the act of the 30th November, 1782, which, under the name of provisional articles, embraced in advance the principal clauses of the definitive treaty of 1783. Nothing, therefore, would hinder the Government of the United States, without renouncing the advantage which it believes it can attain by the continuation of the war, from entering upon informal conferences with the Confederates of the South, in case they should show themselves disposed thereto. Representatives or Commissioners of the two parties could assemble at such point as it should be deemed proper to designate, and which could for this purpose be declared neutral. Reciprocal complaints would be examined into at this meeting. In place of the accusations which North and South mutually cast upon each other at this time, would be submitted an argumentative dissussion of the interests which divide them. They would seek out, by means of well-ordered and profound deliberations, whether these interests are definitively irreconcilable; whether separation is an extreme which can no longer be avoided, or whether the memories of common existence—whether the ties of any kind which have made of the North and of the South one sole and whole federative State, and have borne them on to so high a degree of prosperity—are not more powerful than the causes which have placed arms in the hands of the two populations. A negotiation, the object of which would be thus determinative, would not involve any of the objections raised against the diplomatic intervention of Europe, and without giving birth to the same hopes as the immediate conclusion of an armistice would exercise a happy influence on the march of events. Why, therefore, should not a combination which respects all the relations of the United States obtain the approbation of the Federal Government? Persuaded on our part that it is in conformity with their true interests, we do not hesitate to recommend it to their attention, and not having sought in the project of a mediation of the maritime Powers of Europe any vain display of influence, we would applaud, with entire freedom from all susceptibilities of self-esteem, the opening of a negotiation which would invite the two populations to discuss, without the coöperation of Europe, the solution of their differences.

I request you, Sir, to give this assurance to the Cabinet of Washington, while commending to its wisdom counsels dictated by most sincere interest in the prosperity of the United States. You are, moreover, authorized, if Mr. SEWARD expresses the wish, to leave with him a copy of this dispatch.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

DROUYN DE LHUYS.

To M. MERCIER, Minister of France, at Washington.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON.

[No. 297.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1863.

Wm. L. Dayton, Esq., etc., etc.:

SIR: The intimation given in your dispatch of Jan. 15, (No. 255,) that I might expect a special visit from M. MERCIER, has been realized. He called on the 3d inst., and gave me a copy of a dispatch which he had just received from M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, under the date of the 9th of January. I have taken the President's instructions, and I now proceed to give you his ideas upon the subject in question. It has been considered with seriousness, resulting from the reflection that the people of France are known to be faultless sharers with the American Nation in the misfortunes and calamities of our unhappy civil war. Nor do we, on this any more than on other occasions forget the traditional friendship of the two countries, which we unhesitatingly believe has inspired the counsels that M. DROUYN DE LHUYS has imparted. He says: "The Federal Government does not despair, we know, of giving more active impulse to hostilities." And again he remarks: "The protraction of the struggle, in a word, has not shaken the confidence of the Federal Government in the definitive success of its efforts."

These passages seem to me to do unintentional injustice to the language, whether confidential or public, on which this Government has constantly spoken on the subject of the war. It certainly has had and avowed only one purpose—a determination to preserve the integrity of the country. So far from admitting any laxity of effort, or betraying any despondency, the Government has, on the contrary, borne itself cheerfully in all vicissitudes with unvarying confidence in an early and complete triumph of the National cause. Now when we are in a manner invited by a friendly Power to review the twenty-one months history of the conflict, we find no occasion to abate that confidence through which in an alternation of victories and defeats as is the appointed incident of war, the land and naval forces of the United States have steadily advanced reclaiming from the insurgents the ports, forts and posts which they had treacherously seized before the strife actually begun, and even before it was seriously apprehended. So many of the States and Districts which the insurgents included in the field of their projected exclusive slaveholding dominion have already been reëstablished under the flag of the Union, that they now retain only the States of Georgia, Alabama and Texas, with half of Virginia, half of North Carolina, two-thirds of South Carolina, half of Mississippi and one-third respectively of Arkansas and Louisiana. The National forces hold even this small territory in close blockade and siege. This Government, if required, does not hesitate to submit its achievements to the test of comparison, and it maintains that in no part of the world, and in no times, ancient or modern, has a nation, when rendered all unready for combat by the enjoyments of eighty years of almost unbroken peace, so quickly awakened at the alarm of sedition, put forth energies so vigorous and achieved successes so signal and effective as those which have marked the progress of this contest on the part of the Union.

Mr. DROUYN DE LHUYS, I fear, has taken other light than the correspondence of this Government for his guidance in ascertaining its temper and finances. He has probably read of divisions of sentiment among those who hold themselves forth as organs of public opinion here, and has given to them an undue importance. It is to be remembered that this is a nation of thirty millions, civilly divided into forty-one States and Territories, which cover an expanse hardly less than Europe; that the people are a peaceful democracy, exercising everywhere the utmost freedom of speech and suffrage; that a great crisis necessarily produces vehement, as well as profound, debate, with sharp collisions of individual, local and sectional interests, sentiments and convictions, and that this heat of controversy is increased by the intervention of speculations, interests, prejudices and passions from every other part of the civilized world. It is, however, through such debates that the agreement of the nation upon any subject is habitually attained, its resolutions formed, and its policy established. While there has been much difference of popular opinion and favor concerning the agents who shall carry on the war, the principles on which it shall be waged, and the means with which it shall be prosecuted, M. DROUYN DE LHUYS has only to refer to the statute book of Congress and the Executive ordinances to learn that the national activity has hitherto been, and yet is, as efficient as that of any other nation, whatever its form of Government, ever was under circumstances of equally grave import, to its peace, safety and welfare. Not one voice has been raised anywhere, out of the immediate field of the insurrection, in favor of foreign intervention or mediation, or arbitration, or of compromise with the relinquishment of one acre of the national domain, or the surrender of even one constitutional franchise. At the same time it is manifest to the world that our resources are yet abundant and our credit adequate to the existing emergency.

What M. DROUYN DE LHUYS suggests, is that this Government shall appoint Commissioners to meet on neutral grounds Commissioners of the insurgents. He supposes that in the conferences to be thus held, reciprocal complaints could be discussed, and in place of the accusations which the North and the South now mutually cast upon each other, the conference would be engaged with discussions of the interests which divide them. He assumes further "that the Commissioners would seek, by means of well ordered and profound deliberations whether these interests are definitively irreconcilable, whether separation is an extreme that can no longer be avoided, or whether the memories of a common existence, the ties of every kind which have made of the North and the South one whole Federative State, and have borne them on to so high a degree of prosperity are not more powerful than the causes which have placed arms in the hands of the two populations." The suggestion is not an extraordinary one, and it may well have been thought by the Emperor of the French, in the earnestness of his benevolent desire, for the restoration of peace, a feasible one But when M. DROUYN DE LHUYS shall come to review it in the light in which it must necessarily be examined in this country, I think he can hardly fail to perceive that it amounts to nothing less than a proposition that while this Government is engaged in suppressing an armed insurrection, with the purpose of maintaining the constitutional national authority and preserving the integrity of the country, it shall enter into diplomatic discussion with the insurgents upon the questions whether that authority shall not be renounced and whether the country shall not be delivered over to disunion, to be quickly followed by ever increasing anarchy.

If it were possible for the Government of the United States to compromise the national authority, so far as to enter into such debates, it is not easy to perceive what good results could be obtained by them. The Commissioners must agree in recommending either that the Union shall stand or that it shall be voluntarily dissolved, or else they must leave the vital question unsettled to abide at least the fortunes of the war. The Government has not shut out knowledge of the present temper any more than of the past purposes of the insurgents. There is not the least ground to suppose that the controlling actors would be persuaded at this moment by any arguments which a National Commissioner could offer, to forego the ambition that has impelled them to the disloyal position they are occupying.

Any Commissioner who should be appointed by those actors, or through their dictation or influence, must enter the conferences, imbued with the spirit and pledged to the personal fortunes of the insurgent chiefs. The loyal people in the insurrectionary States would be unheard, and any offer of peace by this Government, on the condition of the maintenance of the Union, must necessarily be rejected. On the other hand, as I have already intimated, this Government has not the least thought of relinquishing the trust which has been confided to it by the nation, under the most solemn of all political sanctions; and if it had any such thought, it would have still abundant reason to know that peace, proposed at the cost of dissolution, would be immediately, universally and indignantly rejected by the American people. It is a great mistake that European statesmen make if they suppose this people are demoralized. Whatever, in case of an insurrection, the people of France, or Great Britain, or Switzerland, or of the Netherlands, would do to save their national existence, no matter how the strife might be regarded by, or affect foreign nations, just so much, and certainly no less, the people of the United States will do, if necessary, to save for the common benefit the region which is bounded by the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, and by the shores of the Gulfs of St. Lawrence and Mexico, together with the free and common navigation of the Rio Grande, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Ohio, St. Lawrence, Hudson, Delaware, Potomac and other national highways, by which this land, which to them is at once a land of inheritance and a land of promise, is opened and watered.

Even of the agents of the American people, thus exercising their power, should, through fear or faction, fall below the heighth of national virtue, they would be speedily, yet Constitutionally, replaced by others of sterner character and patriotism. I must be allowed to say, also, that M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS errs in his description of the parties to the present conflict. We have here, in a political sense, no North, no South, no Northern, no Southern States. We have an insurrectionary party, which is located upon, and is chiefly adjacent to the shores of the Gulf of Mexico; and we have, on the other hand, a loyal people, who constitute not only Northern States, but Eastern, Middle, Western and Southern States.

I have, on many occasions heretofore, submitted to the French Government the President's views of the interests and ideas which are at the bottom of the determination of the American Government and people to maintain the Federal Union. The President has done the same thing in his messages and other public declarations. I refrain, therefore, from reviewing that argument in connection with the existing question. M. DROUYN DE LHUYS draws to his aid the conferences which took place between the Colonies and Great Britain in our Revolutionary War. He will allow me to answer, that action, in the crisis of a nation, must accord with its necessities, and therefore can be seldom conformed to precedents. Great Britain, when entering on that negotiation, had manifestly come to entertain doubts of her ultimate success; and it is certain that the counsels of the Colonies could not have failed to take new courage, if not to gain other advantage, when the parent State compromised so far as to treat of peace on the terms of conceding their independence.

It is true, indeed, that peace must come some time, and that conferences must attend, if they are not allowed to precede the pacification. There is, however, a better form for such conferences than the one which M. DROUYN DE LHUYS suggests. The latter would be palpably in derogation of the Constitution of the United States, and would carry no weight, because destitute of the sanction necessary to bind, either to the loyal or disloyal portions of the people. On the other hand, the Congress of the United States furnishes a constitutional forum for debates between the alienated parties. Senators and Representatives from the loyal people are those already fully empowered to confer, and seats are also vacant and inviting the Senators and Representatives of the discontented party, who may be constitutionally sent there from the States involved in the insurrection. Moreover, the conferences which can thus be held in Congress have this great advantage over any that could be organized on the plan of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, viz.: that Congress, if it thought wise, could call a National Convention to adopt its recommendations, and give them all the solemnity and binding force of organic law. Such conference between the alienated parties may be said to have already begun. Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennesse and Missouri, States which are claimed by the insurgents, are already represented, in Congress, and are submitting, with perfect freedom and in a proper spirit, their advice upon the course best calculated to bring about, in the shortest time, a firm, lasting and honorable peace. Representatives have been sent, also, from Louisiana, and others are understood to be coming from ARKANSAS.

There is a preponderating argument in favor of the Congressional form of conference over that which is suggested by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, viz: that, while accession to the latter would bring the Government into concurrence with the insurgents in disregarding and setting aside an important part of the Constitution of the United States, and so would be of pernicious example; the Congressional Conference, on the contrary, preserves and gives new strength to that sacred instrument, which must continue through future ages the sheet-anchor of the Republic.

You will be at liberty to read this dispatch to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, and to give him a copy, if he shall desire it. To the end that you may be informed of the whole case, I transmit a copy of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS' dispatch.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA'S MAILS.

Our Paris and London Correspondence.

Suffering in the French Cotton Districts.

The French Diplomatic Documents

A British Minister with Northern Sympathies.

A Negro Brigade for the French Army in Mexico

The mails from Europe by the steamship *Europa*, at Boston, from Liverpool on the 24th ult., were received in this city early yesterday morning.

We are thus placed in possession of our Transatlantic files and correspondence:

Le Nord has the following:

"Eight days ago, it is said, an official note left the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, addressed to the Government at Washington, proposing an American Congress, which should be to the United States what the Congress of Westphalia was to Germany during the Thirty Years' War. The idea of this new Congress is supposed to belong to Mr. DROUYN DE LHUYS. A recent article in the *Constitutionnel*, to which a semi-official source is attributed, developed the spirit of the note of the French Government. We give this news with all reserve."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says there seems a probability of the Government being a little pressed on two important questions of the day—Italy and Mexico. The Mexican war is decidedly unpopular, and the Chamber may go so far as to convey, as directly as it can, its disapproval of the military expedition to that country.

The *Moniteur* says:

"Experience having proved, by the example of the negro companies sent from the Antilles to Vera Cruz, that the black race is not subject, like the white, to the influence of yellow fever, the Emperor has asked from the Viceroy, not permission to recruit soldiers, as was done by the English Government during the Indian war, but the temporary loan of a black regiment of 1,200 men, already organized, with all its officers. The Viceroy was only able at the moment to spare 450 men, who are intended to garrison Vera Cruz. This step, taken only in the interest of humanity, need not excite the slightest criticism."

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Sufferings in the Cotton Districts—An Extract from the Ministerial Organ—Oversight of the Press, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 23, 1863.

The attention of the French people is to-day almost exclusively directed to the suffering from the cotton crisis. The Emperor has given another hundred thousand francs from his private purse, and he has decreed a gift from the State Treasury of five millions of francs, one-half of it to be distributed as charity by the Minister of the Interior, and the other half by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce as salary on public works to be created expressly for the employment of men out of work. The contributions from public charity are immense in number but small in the total amount, owing to the fact that in France, more than elsewhere, there are an immense number of persons capable of giving small sums Thus, in all the shops, in all the corporations, as such, even in the different corps of the militia and the army, five and ten sous subscriptions are proposed, and generally acquiesced in by the whole body. But as said before, the total of these is but a small sum, and the number of large subscriptions is limited—the fact is, that of the Emperor is about the only one, for between his subscription of forty thousand dollars, and that of the Prince NAPOLEON of six hundred dollars, there is not one.

So persistent have been the efforts of the Ministerial Press to throw the blame of all this suffering upon the blockade of the cotton ports, that no other explanation has now any chance of being heard, and the result is, that most people have been brought to believe that the South is not only the richest part of the Union, but the one which is the most important to France in a commercial point of view. From this to the opening of the blockaded ports the step is easy, and to this argument the Government is now directing all its energies, through the columns of the Ministerial Press. The campaign has been an able one, ably planned and ably carried out to the desired results. I cannot keep you better advised of the progress of this scheme than by again quoting from the organ of the Emperor, *La Nation*. This paper, after reviewing the diplomatic correspondence of the year between Paris and Washington, and after showing how constantly the French Government has been trying to control the internal policy and proceedings of the American Government, continues thus:

"The diplomatic documents stop at the date of Dec. 11, 1862, only a few weeks ago. Nothwithstanding all the efforts of conciliation made under all forms, and with a zeal and a perseverance which are well set forth in the diplomatic correspondence which precedes, the American war, confirming the anticipations of the French Government, far from diminishing, has only increased in magnitude, and the arbitrary measures, from which no pressing demands have been able to turn the North, hold the commerce of France under the influence of an intolerable crisis.

Now, two things grow out of these permanent protestations of the French Cabinet, urged since the commencement of the war to the present day:

The first is that the quality of belligerents cannot be denied to the South. The Northern States themselves accord the South this character, for they sign with them cartels for the exchange of prisoners. And, as every one knows, prisoners are only exchanged with belligerents, and never with rebels.

The second is the case in which the war, becoming ruinous for us, *will bring about necessarily exterior complications*, has been foreseen, and declared in the clearest manner to the Cabinet of Washington.

From all which we conclude:

That the situation to-day, more than justifying our anticipations and our warnings, there remains nothing for us to do but to present ourselves to the people of the South to buy the cotton which they only consent to deliver into our hands, and with the certitude that it will not fall into those of the Federals. To present ourselves with money and cannon; the money to pay, and the cannon to force our way, if any one should pretend to bar the passage—that is the solution."

Lately the surveillance over the Press has become more severe than for a long time; the liberal Press are informed daily what they may not say, and we may therefore take it for granted that the Bonapartist Press are informed what they may say. Now, although the chief editor of the *Nation* lost a considerable fortune in human chattels by the revolution in St. Domingo, and may therefore be supposed to carry some personal feelings into the discussion of the negro question, it is impossible, under the *régime* which governs the Press at this moment, to exonerate the Government from the responsibility of the arguments which are daily put forth in the *Nation* and other Governmental papers against the United States. Such in fact has been their success in the shaping of public opinion, that if the Emperor should decide to ask to-morrow of the Chambers an appropriation for the employment of an armed force to open the blockaded ports, it would be voted by an immense majority; and, what is worse, the country would not murmur. We believe that such a war would be so long, so costly, and so exhausting to the resources of the empire, that factions would be enabled to raise their heads, and combine for the overthrow of the Bonaparte dynasty. But that is not the question which now occupies our attention. Is the French Government serious in this attempt at preparing public opinion in France for a forcible rupture of the blockade? The best reply I can give to this is the following: We know that the Government journals have orders to try to depreciate every thing connected with the American Republic, on the abstract principle that whatever diminishes the glory of the model republic strengthens the empire in France, and lends vitality to the BONAPARTE dynasty. We know that the Government is trying to throw the whole blame of the present suffering of the working classes on the American war and the obstinacy of the American Government, and also that the Government is anxious to be able to show to the sufferers that it has left no effort untried to bring about a cessation of the war. But behind all this there seems to be an undercurrent of hostility which is not warranted either by the circumstances or the necessities of the case, and which, to say the least of it, proves a most reprehensible want of good faith on the part of the French Government toward that of the United States. In the eyes of many people this fact is an indication that the French Government is in earnest in preparing the minds of the people for an intervention, and that, if all its propositions for obtaining cotton in a peaceable manner should fail, it will then adopt M. GRAVIER DE CASSAGNAC's proposition, and pass the blockade sword in hand.

The *Moniteur* of this morning, in explaining the fact of the employment of Egyptian negroes for the garrison at Vera Cruz, says that the plan was "adopted as a measure of humanity, which is not amenable to the least criticism." But the same paper, and all the Government papers, criticized the American Government when its Generals proposed to garrison the Southern forts with men not subject to the same yellow fever.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

A British Minister with Northern Sympathies—Northern Meeting at Exeter Hall—Strange Illusions—Motives to Intervention—A Theory of American Finance—A French Mediation in a New Form—Gov. Seymour's Message—The French in Mexico.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1863.

Parliament meets in a fortnight. Mr. DISRAELI has issued cards for the great Conservative dinner, which precedes the opening, and at which the business of the session will be settled. The political position is unchanged. The Conservatives are actually stronger in votes, but it still rests with Earl DERBY to take the Premiership, or have his work done for him by Lord PALMERSTON. As to the latter, he is ready to do whatever is required of him. With a leader ambitious of office, the Conservatives won't lose any time in overthrowing the present Cabinet. But there is a hitch among the leaders. DISRAELI is not trusted. He was a radical, he is a plebian, and it is feared that he may at any time revert to his ancient political faith. But he is far the ablest man in the party, and cannot be dispensed with. The Conservative Press seems sanguine in its hopes for a change, but it all rests with one man. DERBY is master of the situation, and he may prefer to keep PALMERSTON in power.

Mr. MILNOR GIBSON, a member of the Cabinet, has pronounced in favor of the North, and against recognition. I believe that he is the only one who has done so. RUSSELL and GLADSTONE, though they have taken no action, have given the whole weight of their influence against the Union. I cannot remember that PALMERSTON has declared himself very distinctly, but there can be no doubt that he is ready to do whatever Parliament or the country may require of him. The question will probably be brought forward at once, and be violently debated. BRIGHT and COBDEN will represent the Northern and Abolition sentiment. Their following makes up in earnestness for what it lacks in numbers, and may be able to hold the balance of power.

Next week, a few days before the meeting of Parliament, an Emancipation meeting is to be held at Exeter Hall, to give expression to English sympathy with the Proclamation. But it is remarkable that in the list of speakers there is not one great and influential name. Rev. BAPTIST NOEL, who heads the list, was formerly a Church of England clergyman, who became a Baptist, his name being a singular coincidence with his present creed. He is, undoubtedly, a man of ability, but hardly of influence beyond his sect. Mr. HUGHES, author of *School Days at Rugby*, is a clever writer, and has a certain literary popularity. Mr. LUDLOW, who is, like Mr. HUGHES, a contributor to *McMillan's Magazine*, is the next celebrity. He has written with some vigor in support of the National cause. There is one or two M. P.'s on the list, whose names are quite unknown to me. However, I shall attend the meeting, and give you an account of it in my next.

But the feeling of England on the Slavery question has undergone a mighty revolution. People say everywhere, "Oh, we detest Slavery, of course, *but*"—and there is a world of meaning in that never-failing "*but*." The truth is, the English people have been committed to Abolition, but they are heartily tired of it. They paid $100,000,000 to free their slaves in the West Indies, and now consider it so much money thrown away to build up America and impoverish and cripple themselves. With Slavery they could have raised their own cotton, which they cannot do without it.

And then, jealousy and hatred of the National Government has made the English sympathize with the South; sympathy with the South makes them tolerant of Slavery. As to the Proclamation, it is generally denounced; but Englishmen with whom I converse, who are of Southern sympathies, say they are glad it was issued, because it was the last card that could be played—the last gun fired. LINCOLN, they declare, can do no more—his arming of a million of men have not been able to take Richmond, and now, if the negroes fail him, the war must end.

There have been strange illusions on both sides. The North believed the South would not fight, would be starved into submission, or, at the worst, could be conquered in "ninety days." The South believed that Cotton was King, and that England and France must interfere to save themselves from ruin. England believed the North would be overwhelmed by a financial crisis, or civil convulsions; that drafts would be resisted, armies mutiny, or the war be ended by a counter-revolution. All have been wrong. The South will fight, and can resist for years. They are in no danger of starvation, and the results of the Proclamation are yet to be realized. The North is still abundant in resources, and can issue paper for all demands for an unlimited period. True, it is at a large discount, but this enables everybody to pay their debts. Money, such as it is, is plentiful, and business prospers. As to England and France, they are suffering, but they have borne it so far, and may go on bearing it. There is cotton enough, such as it is, for half the mills, or to supply them all at half time; but the relative prices of cotton and goods will not allow of its being worked at a profit.

The past week has been one of axious waiting for news. We are prepared to hear, any day, that Vicksburgh, Mobile, Charleston or Savannah is taken, and that negro insurrections have broken out; but the English will not see that naval successes can end the war, or that the introduction of the negro element can have any effect but to give it greater ferocity. It is this prospect of Dahomey massacres that will go far to induce European interference. JEFF. DAVIS' proclamations are denounced in some papers and justified in others, but the world cannot look on the horrors that are threatened with indifference. I must say, however, that there are very few in England who would not rejoice to hear that BUTLER, MCNEIL and TURCHIN were hanged on the first tree that could be found after their capture. Nothing has more astonished people here, than that these men are sustained by the American Government. It appears, however, that though Gen. BUTLER has been applauded at the North, and has received no censure from the Government, his acts have been to some extent repudiated, the confiscations stopped, and great numbers of his prisoners set at liberty.

The accounts which reach us from the Confederate camp of the battle of Fredericksburgh represent the result as more fatal to the Northern troops than the dispatches of Gen. BURNSIDE would indicate. I cannot help believing that a General had best give the truth and the whole truth in his dispatches. Whatever may have been the custom of other Commanders, though to "lie like a bulletin" may have passed into a proverb, the respect of the world, at this day, will be given to the General who gives a true report of his defeats and his victories. I fear that the lack of such truthfulness has done something to injure the National cause in this country. It is certain that, for some reason, Southern dispatches are generally believed, and Northern ones uniformly distrusted.

A writer in the *Times* has given a theory of American finance, which you may not have noticed, but which may, perhaps, interest you. He says Mr. CHASE's financial policy has been the wisest, the best, and really the only one that could have been pursued. Congress would not tax the people; taxes could not have been collected. But the means were necessary to carry on the war. The only way was to tax the people indirectly—to make them pay without knowing it. This was done by the issue of inconvertible paper, and the discount on this, and the loss to every holder by its gradual depreciation was the amount of his tax. At the end of the war the Government can redeem the paper at its then actual value in the hands of the holders, and the whole expense of the war will have been paid, with no debt remaining, and the whole widely, if not equally distributed. This will not be repudiation, but an indirect mode of taxation. I send you the idea, which you can take for what it is worth. It may comfort you when gold rises above 150, as every rise of the precious metal will mark the amount to which your taxes are being paid.

The Emperor has sent to Washington a recommendation that Commissioners be appointed by the North and South, to meet and discuss the war while it is being fought out in the field. This is a modification of the proposal of an armistice. But no good would come of it, unless there be a disposition to a compromise. Compromise implies that each party yield something of its pretensions. Neither is ready to yield anything. The North will accept nothing less than a restoration of the Union; the South will hear of nothing but independence. Where, then, is the chance of compromise or of peace? It can come only when the South is conquered, or the North is tired of attempting to conquer.

The *Times*, of this morning, is profoundly disgusted with the prospect. It is grievously disappointed at Gov. SEYMOUR'S Message, which, though regarded as sound on constitutional and State rights matters, goes for the vigorous prosecution of the war and the restoration of the Union. It is, in fact, a war document, when they expected a plea for peace.

The repulse at Vicksburgh appears to have been as disastrous as that at Fredericksburgh. But the success of ROSECRANS at Murfreesboro must console those who can only be content with victories.

I informed you, some time ago, of the motives for the French occupation of Mexico. The Emperor is determined to check any further progress of the great Republic in that direction, and secure a supply of tropical staples, particularly cotton. Central America, henceforth, will be under French influence and protection. You can judge, as well as I, whether the restoration of the Union will be favorable to that programme. It is my belief that France will not aid in its restoration.

MONADNOCK.

American Aid for Lancashire Distress

From the Liverpool Post, Jan. 24.

The ship *Hope*, Capt. HANCOCK, arrived here yesterday from New-York, with provisions, &c., for the relief of the distressed operatives in Lancashire. She took up her anchorage in the Mersey, opposite the Birkenhead Docks. The *Hope* is a fine new ship. She sailed from New-York on the 22d December. Her cargo consists of 1,010 barrels of flour and 987 tons of guano, both of which, we understand, will be sold at this port, and the proceeds forwarded to the Central Relief Committee at Manchester. The *Hope* was towed into the river free of charge, and she will be exempted from pilotage, light, port, dock, and all other dues to which other ships are subjected. The ship is consigned to Messrs. BABCOCK & Co. of this town, who have undertaken the part of consignees free of all expense.

The *George Griswold*, a ship of some 1,100 tons burden, will doubtless arrive at Liverpool from New-York in the course of the ensuing week. She will bring a large cargo of flour, corn, rice, pork, beef and other provisions—the free gift of American citizens for the relief of our suffering operatives. The use of the ship herself has also been generously given for the purpose of conveying, as her first cargo, so large and charitable a freight across the Atlantic.

The Cotton Famine in France.

The *Moniteur* contains a report to the Emperor, signed by M. ROUHER, the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works, and M. DE PERSIGNY, the Minister of the Interior, recommending that in each of their Departments a credit of 2,500,000 francs shall be opened for carrying out local and other public works, with the view of relieving the distress of the operatives thrown out of employment by the cotton famine. The report says:

"We have no hesitation at this moment in limiting to this sum the total of the grant necessary for the relief of the operatives deprived of their ordinary employment. Amid a crisis in which so many interests are involved we certainly ought not to deceive ourselves as to the extent of the evil, or the suffering it occasions; but it is also the duty of the Government to ascertain the exact state of things, to look upon the facts as they really are, to dissipate exaggerated fears, and to define the limits and the measure of its intervention. The evil now is local, and while all business last year felt the influence of the events taking place in America, the crisis which the country is deploring in 1863 extends only to those districts where cotton is an article of primary necessity. It is in the Seine Inferieure that it is most severe; and it is in the Somme, the Nord, the Haut Rhin, the Eure, the Loire, the Orne, the Vosges, in part of the department of the Rhone, at Limoges, Troyes, Saint Quentin, Falaise, &c., that employment is diminished or suspended; it is there that the efforts of Government and of private charity should be exerted. In neither case have they yet failed in their duties. As soon as the industrial crisis began to make itself felt, the Emperor's Government took the necessary measures for insuring employment to the population of the manufacturing districts. In the Department of the Seine Inferieure, especially, the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works opened numerous workshops for the rectification of the levels of the imperial roads."

The report then alludes to other public works, and to the railways, canals, &c., in course of formation in various departments, which have afforded occupation to the unemployed. These undertakings not being, however, able to meet all the exigencies of the crisis, the Minister of Public Works is under the necessity, we are told, of applying for extraordinary resources. The report concludes in the following terms:

"The communes have joined with an ardor worthy of all praise in the sacrifices everywhere imposed upon the leading firms, in order to mitigate the severity of the crisis so prolonged. They have voted taxes and loans, measuring their burden only by the suffering they were desirous of relieving. In the Seine Inferieure, 78 communes have voted extra taxes for 1863, amounting in all to 103,575l. The same department has voted a loan of one million of francs for useful communal works, and for the relief of the distressed. A bill sanctioning the vote of the Council General is now under examination by the Council of State. As to private charity, it has, as usual, accomplished its benevolent mission, without parade and without display, and with a constancy nothing discourages. Throughout all the departments it has come to the assistance of the distress in the Seine Inferieure, and there is not a single town suffering from the industrial crisis in which the voluntary subscriptions of the inhabitants have not been added to the grants of the Government, or those of the municipalities. These subscriptions, up to the present date, have amounted to nearly a million of francs in the Seine Inferieure, and it is in great part owing to them that more than 30,000 families have been assisted. The ardor of private charity will not be diminished by the intervention of the Government. It will, on the contrary, derive new energy from it, and this noble emulation will still contribute to the relief of the working classes; for there is no disguising it, the misery caused by want of employment cannot be fully relieved except by the daily efforts of benevolence. We beg of you, sire, to allow the following measure to be submitted to the examination of the Council of State. We doubt not that the Corps Legislatif will eagerly respond to your Majesty's appeal. Last year it unanimously voted the subventions applied for under similar circumstances, and it has always identified itself with the intentions of your Government for ameliorating the position of the working classes."

The King of Denmark on the American Struggle.

On the 1st of January the American Minister at Copenhagen, Mr. WOOD, presented to the King of Denmark a pair of Colt's revolvers, the gift of the President of the United States to his Majesty. On delivering the pistols, after the usual felicitations, Mr. WOOD is reported to have said that the revolvers were an American invention, of American material and manufacture, and that if his Majesty should ever have occasion to use them in defence of his kingdom and the rights and privileges of his people, (now among the freest in Europe,) he would find them as true as the material of which they were made, and as unerring as justice and right.

Mr. WOOD subsequently alluded to the American civil war, defended the policy of the Government, and predicted its early success. His Majesty in reply, after requesting Mr. WOOD to convey his salutations and his thanks to the President for his beautiful present, and after complimenting the American people upon those qualities which had placed them so high, alike in the industries of peace and in war, expressed his sorrow that their development and prosperity should be arrested by a civil war—that he had followed the events of this great struggle with a sad interest, while continually nourishing the firm hope that the wisdom of the United States Government would succeed in putting an end to this deplorable rupture in a manner satisfactory to the whole world. He expressed his sincere wishes that the new year would bring with it this solution, and these wishes were much the more ardent, as they were inspired by the sentiments of friendship that had ever existed between Denmark and the United States.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Defence of Gen. McDowell.

A General Review of the Testimony

The Disagreement with Gen. Sigel.

Maj.-Gen. McDOWELL presented his defence to the Court of Inquiry on Tuesday last. It is a formidable document, which, if printed in full, would occupy nearly three pages of the TIMES. Gen. McDOWELL says, in opening his defence:

The unusual position I have occupied, seeking an investigation of so general a character as the one just concluded, whilst there were no charges against me, seems to require a few words of explanation, lest I shall be thought either to have unwarrantably taxed the public service with the time and cost of this Court, or to have sought an inquiry into my conduct and character in a spirit of vain self-confidence and conceit.

It may not, therefore, be out of place in me to state that, at the end of the campaign in September last, the outcry against me was so great that my usefulness as a public officer was thought to be so impaired, as to cause it to be intimated to me, from high authority, that my friends could continue to support and defend me better if I were to have this investigation, than they otherwise would be able to do. So I applied for it, though neither the War Department, the General-in-Chief, nor the General Commanding the Army of Virginia, had said anything to make it necessary, or had received charges of any kind against me. The only one I could hear of was from an officer who was then dead, and his general charge of treason had, therefore, to be made the basis of my application, which, in the absence of any specific allegations, was made in the general terms adopted.

In taking this course, I was far from supposing I could submit to such an inquiry as I asked, into my whole conduct, without something I had done, or omitted to do, being discovered which I could not now but wish had been otherwise. But if, on the one hand, errors of judgment should appear, on the other, I felt confident, errors of intention would not; and that it would be made clear that nothing had occurred to warrant the gross and infamous charges of drunkenness, disloyalty and treason. And furthermore, that many intelligent people who did not credit the monstrous things said of me, but who had prejudices and unfavorable opinions, based on the little only that seemed to get abroad, might, by a full exposition, be disabused, and led to believe I had been unjustly condemned in many matters wherein I was generally, if not universally, held to be accountable.

THE SEPARATION FROM M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

First, Gen. McDOWELL considers the charge made against him, that he was prominent in securing the separation of his corps from Gen. McCLELLAN's army when it went to the Peninsula. On this point, after quoting from the testimony submitted to the Court, he says:

As to the causes which led the Executive to order my corps to be left in front of Washington, and as to my having procured its being so left, I think there can be no reasonable doubt in any one's mind, after the statements of Gen. McCLELLAN himself, Gen. WADSWORTH and Gen. HITCHCOCK. The latter was, at the time, on duty in the War Department, and in close relations with the Secretary of War and the President. Gen. WADSWORTH was Military Governor of the District, and Gen. McCLELLAN the person said to have been the most injured.

They are, therefore, those whose evidence should have the most influence. They are, moreover, uncontradicted, and agree in freeing me from having had any part in the act.

Gen. McCLELLAN states, (in his evidence of Dec. 10,) "I do not hold Gen. McDOWELL responsible, in my own mind, for the failure to join me."

He further says, that he received a telegram from Gen. FRANKLIN, whilst the latter was still with me, as one of my Division Commanders, to the effect that Gen. FRANKLIN, from his knowledge of the case, was of the opinion I had nothing to do with the separation of my corps from the Army of the Potomac, and that Gen. FRANKLIN brought him word from the President as to the causes for the separation of my corps. The President told me he had sent for Gen. FRANKLIN at the time he was under orders to leave me to join Gen. McCLELLAN, and had charged him to acquaint Gen. McCLELLAN with the reasons—which were purely of a public character—that had caused my being kept in front of Washington.

Again, after quoting from Gen. HITCHCOCK's testimony, he says:

The General then cites the circumstances under which the order was given, supporting it by official papers; all of which seem to me to leave no further doubt in the matter, and shows the act of the President to have been prompted by considerations of a public character, based on the representations of others than myself.

FREDERICKSBURGH.

The General then proceeds:

Another charge, intimately connected with the foregoing, is that of my conduct at Fredericksburgh, in not going from that place to reinforce Gen. McCLELLAN before Richmond. There is hardly a form of reproach that was not used toward me for this. Every possible way my feelings could be hurt seemed to be taken, not only by those who opposed the Government, under whose very eye I was serving, but the friends and supporters of the Government as well. Those who differed about most matters seemed to agree in this. In addition to the charge of failing, neglecting or avoiding going to Gen. McCLELLAN's relief, it was also said of me I was "idling away the time, doing nothing, on the banks of the Rappahannock; flitting back and forth between Fredericksburgh and Washington for mere personal purposes," "fearing to cross the river when there was opposed to me not more than the fourth of my force;" "clamoring for reinforcements to guard against imaginary dangers;" "protecting rebel property for the sake of the rebels;" "instead of using my troops to go against the enemy, employing them only to guard the enemy's houses, fences and fields;" and "then, when in hearing of the sound of the cannon of Gen. McCLELLAN, at Hanover Court-House, making no sign, but on the contrary leaving Fredericksburgh to go to the Shenandoah to avoid moving on Richmond, and coming under Gen. McCLELLAN." This, and much more, was said of me week after week and month after month! The army seldom saw my name that it was not coupled with some disparaging remark in connection with the above matters, if, indeed, not with some denunciation or discreditable charge.

The difficulty of accounting for the Government permitting such neglect, such unprofitable and bad conduct in a General, who was within a few hours of the War Department, and with whom instant communication by telegraph was constantly kept up, was sought to be explained by charging that these things were covered up or allowed, through the influence of two members of the Cabinet, who were Gen. McDOWELL's brothers-in-law! A statement now proven to be without foundation. In fact, at the time of the inauguration of the present Administration, I was a stranger to every one of the Cabinet. Whatever check or disaster the Army of the Potomac incurred on the Peninsula was attributed to my failure to reinforce that army when I could do so, and to my having broken it up as soon as its commander was out of sight of the Capital. I think I have rather underrated this case than otherwise.

I will now give the facts. With the view of combining the protection of the Capital with such operations as would aid those of the main army, as soon as my corps was separated from Gen. McCLELLAN, I pushed it to the front. At Catlett's I received the order for FRANKLIN's division to leave me and join Gen. McCLELLAN on the Peninsula, and an order from the Department directing me to consider the Capital under my especial protection, and to "make no movement throwing my force out of position, for the discharge of this primary duty." On Gen. FRANKLIN's leaving me, I sent word by him to Gen. McCLELLAN, (which the latter acknowledges having received,) that I would endeavor to make a demonstration or diversion in his favor by way of Fredericksburgh. This, Gen. McCLELLAN says, was no part of his plan. Nor was it in obedience to any orders from the Government, though done with the consent of the War Department. The advance of my forces got to Fredericksburgh and drove the enemy from that place, but did not succeed in saving the bridges, which had been prepared for burning, and were fired by the enemy as he passed over.

The orders of the War Department, which were submitted in the course of the testimony, are quoted to establish the position that the General acted under explicit instructions in all his movements. He says:

The Government were evidently apprehensive that I might, if not put under some restriction, place my force in a position where it could no longer accomplish the purpose for which it was kept from going to the Peninsula. As it was, alarm was expressed about the exposed position I had taken up, and I was urged by one of the most prominent men in the country to strengthen myself by fortifications. I did not do so because I wished the enemy to believe I was strong, and about to march upon him. I did what I could to give the impression I was in large force, and think I succeeded. In fact, I have good reason for believing that the apprehension thus created at Richmond, of danger of a large force coming down from Fredericksburgh, while their army was at Yorktown, was one of the principal causes for their evacuating their strong works at that place without a siege.

Every effort was made by me, and my officers and men, "to get the bridges and transportation nearly ready." I had been assured that, as soon as I could do so, and as soon as a sufficient force could be collected, I would receive permission to advance.

A reference to Gen. HAUPT's and Maj. TILLSON's evidence of Dec. 6, will show that I gave my personal attention to this subject; and so far from idling away my time on the Rappahannock, either personally or with my troops, that all were actively engaged in making the preparations necessary to enable me to advance. When I went to Washington, it was because I was summoned there by my superiors; I never went there once for mere personal purposes, Washington and the District were, moreover, part of my command. The enemy, in abandoning the Potomac, had, as far as possible, destroyed the railroad from Aquia—had burned the wharf, and the long wooden pier connecting it with the land; had taken up the rails for three miles, burnt the cross-ties, and destroyed the large bridges over the Acaakeek, Potomac Creek, and the Rappahannock, and was prepared to destroy the one over the Massaponax. When we reached Fredericksburgh, the roads between it and the Potomac were still bad, and the damage at Aquia was so great that a temporary depot and landing had to be made at Belle Plain. Every means within my reach was employed to repair all this. The principal part of the work was done by the troops, aided by such colored fugitives as could be had, and when possible, the work was pushed night and day. The large railroad bridge over the Rappahannock, some 600 feet long by 65 high, and the larger part of the one over Potomac Creek, some 400 feet long by 80 feet high, were built from the trees cut down by the troops in the vicinity; and this without those troops losing their discipline or their instruction as soldiers. The work they did excited, to a high degree, the wonder and admiration of several distinguished foreign officers, who had never imagined such constructions possible by such means, and in such a way, in the time within which they were done.

The General alludes to the exertion which he made personally to advance the work. Gen. SHIELDS' division arrived at Falmouth on May 22. The succeeding operations, which are of decided historical importance, are thus sketched.

Arrangements were made for Gen. HAUPT (see December 6,) to have a bridge ready to be put across the Massaponax, so that any further supplies which we might require could be sent after us by railroad. I had now ready to march over 40,000 men, and over 100 pieces of artillery. Though I could have started, and would have started Sunday, yet it was resolved not to march till Monday; this, out of deference to the wishes of the President, who was with me at the time, having come down Friday night, and with the concurrence of the Secretary of War, on account of the day. (See evidence of Gen. HAUPT, December 6.)

I had five days' short rations placed in the wagons, intending to have the men take two additional days in their haversacks. This would have given sufficient for the march to the front of Richmond, which would have taken three days, and left us enough for the train to go to the magazines, which Gen. McCLELLAN was to have ordered to be established on the Pamunkey, get another load and return to the troops. Thus we could have gone independent of the railroad between Fredericksburgh and Richmond, if the enemy should succeed in destroying it in his retreat. It was Saturday night that the telegrams announcing the movement of JACKSON down the Shenandoah against Gen. BANKS began to be received by me at Fredericksburgh. On Sunday, the 24th, I received the order of the President—"To lay aside for the present the movement on Richmond, and put 20,000 men in motion at once for the Shenandoah." On the 25th the Secretary of War informed me—"The movements ordered yesterday should be pressed forward with all speed. The President thinks your field of operations at present is the one he has indicated."

The papers submitted Dec. 10, and appended to that day's proceedings, and those of Dec. 15, will show clearly everything concerning the movements from Fredericksburgh to the Shenandoah. I do not propose to discuss here at all the quality of my judgment in this matter. A certain plan I had much at heart had been adopted, and was on the eve of execution, when I received orders changing it. I thought, whilst obeying the orders, which I immediately proceeded to do, that, even if it were not my duty to do so, I would be pardoned if—both on account of the public service as well as of myself, in view of the important trust I held—I should acquaint the President, even unasked, with my own views. This I did in the dispatches to him and the Secretary of War, May 24. These must certainly acquit me of having sought or procured this movement to avoid going to Gen. McCLELLAN.

MOVEMENT TO THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

These dispatches last referred to will also show that I did lay aside "for the present" the movement on Richmond; that "I pressed forward with all speed" the one ordered by the President, accepting it in perfect good faith, and acting with all my energy in the field of operations he had indicated, though I certainly left the one I wished to pursue with "a heavy heart." But, as I had taken the liberty to say so to the President, I felt it the more incumbent on me to prove that I was doing everything I could to insure the success of the plan he had laid down. It will be seen that the troops of ORD's Division were ordered by the Department to Washington and Alexandria by water, SHIELDS' division—which knew the country better than any other troops I had—having campaigned all through the Valley, and being selected by me on this account, were sent *via* Catlett's. The dispatches give so fully the history of the movements that it is hardly necessary to repeat them here.

After sketching rapidly the successive steps taken in this campaign, Gen. McDOWELL says:

On the 6th of June I received from the War Department the order to send McCALL's division from Fredericksburgh to Gen. McCLELLAN by water down the Rappahannock, to place such additional forces as I might deem necessary, at Fredericksburgh, for the security of that place, and informing me that the President reserved the directions *to be given* as to the residue of my force. On conferring personally with the President, he directed instructions to be given me, June 8, to the effect that, "after having first provided adequately for the defence of the City of Washington, and for holding the position at Fredericksburgh, I should operate with the residue of my force as speedily as possible in the direction of Richmond, to cooperate with Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN in accordance with the instructions heretofore given.

I had, June 7, given orders to move the headquarters to Manassas, and June 8 I gave the orders for Gen. SHIELDS to march *via* Warrenton to Fredericksburgh, and two brigades of RICKETT's division to march to Warrenton. The latter order was modified at the instance of the Secretary of War, and only one brigade ordered to move, till Gen. BANKS should occupy Front Royal. From this time forth the dispatches brought before the Court will show but a constant struggle on my part to get my forces out of the valley, to concentrate them upon Fredericksburgh. The extended movement of Gen. SHIELDS up the valley, and the repulse of two of his brigades, the reports given by Gens. BANKS and FREMONT of the enemy's purpose to come again down the valley, confirmed by a dispatch from Gen. McCLELLAN, (see proceedings Dec. 19,) that reinforcements for JACKSON had left Richmond, combined to delay the movement ordered on the 8th. It was expected, according to the instructions from the department, (see letter of June 9 to Gen. SHIELDS, proceedings Dec. 19,) that Gens. FREMONT and BANKS should relieve me.

* * * * * *

I had telegraphed Gen. McCLELLAN, June 10, that I would be with him in ten days, and could I have disentangled myself from the Shenandoah Valley, and commenced to withdraw my forces at the time I ordered—June 8—I would have been with him by the 20th, or by the time McCALL's reached him by water from Fredericksburgh, under orders given it June 6.

With the 26th ended my independent command, and with that date I end the account of my conduct in connection with alleged failure to aid or reinforce Gen. McCLELLAN before Richmond.

PROTECTING REBEL PROPERTY.

In connection with my command of the Department of the Rappahannock, my conduct, and the policy pursued by me toward the inhabitants of the country occupied by our troops, particularly with respect to their property, was another subject of much criticism and general condemnation. Not only on account of the protection itself, but of the consequent detailing of soldiers to guard their property, was especially and bitterly denounced, and was one of the main subjects on which I have supposed, from the language used against me, the charge of treason was founded.

Gen. McDOWELL then rehearses the character of the charges preferred against him, and says:

I can truly say I have done things I wish I had done differently, and have omitted much I wish I had done. But I was never less in doubt, in my life, about anything than I am about my conduct in this respect.

I will try and show why. When I first came into command of the Department, the policy to be pursued towards the inhabitants of the country occupied by our troops, with respect to their property, and the supplies we might find necessary to take for the army, was yet to be determined.

I found the system in force in other commands to be, to pay those who took the oath of allegiance, and not to pay those who did not. A serious objection to this, in my opinion, was, that a weak or bad man might take the oath and get the money, and be a rebel nevertheless; and then, a good man, loyal and true, whose circumstances, family, age, or infirmity, might hinder from taking up arms for the Government, and who would willingly take the oath, might, by the changes in the war, be left at the mercy of the rebels when our forces should withdraw from this section of country. It is well known how much mischief has been done by requiring this prematurely, where we did not continue to have the power to protect those whom we called out, and thus drive away those who would have been able to give us important aid or information, or subjecting them to great hardship and imprisonment. The principle I adopted, was to take whatever I needed for the use of my troops, paying only those whom, by investigation, I could satisfy myself were good Union men, and giving all others certificates only, setting forth what was taken from them, and that they would be paid at the end of the war, if they should show that they had been loyal citizens, and not given aid or comfort to the enemy. Thus, to the extent of what was taken, putting them under bonds for good behavior.

The General affirms that he used the resources of the country freely, that he employed all the contrabands whom he could procure. He quotes his orders to show how energetically he did this.

From all this it is clear I observed the regulations of the army, which are in accordance with all well-regulated warfare. There are some who seem to think that to live off the enemy's country, means to live at free quarters, and for everyone to take whatever he needs or desires. This is simply pillage, and no army can exist when it is allowed.

The only safe rule is to lay it down as a law, that no one shall interfere with the rights of property, save he who represents the Government. That the Government only has the right to take private property for public purposes; that until the Government, through its proper agent, the General Commander-in-Chief, seizes private property, it is to be protected, and those taking it without authority, are to be considered as much guilty of theft or robbery as if they had done the same thing in their own State; that all supplies seized by proper authority become the property of the Government, and are to be accounted for as regularly as if purchased with Government funds. This protection to be given, not only because these people, for the time, have no other government than that the General Commanding may give them, and are entitled, as long as they are obedient to that government, to be protected by it, but, mainly, because it is necessary for the army itself—for its discipline, its *morale*, its safety. That it shall be a body of soldiers, not a band of freebooters and *lands knechts*; and for the country, that the citizens who have entered the army honest and law-fearing, shall not return as thieves and robbers.

Specific cases of alleged misconduct are then discussed and explained by Gen. McDOWELL, and he next alludes to the charge of

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE ENEMY'S COMMANDERS.

The subject of my correspondence with any of the enemy's commanders, he says, needs but a few words. All the correspondence I ever had is before the Court. It was mainly concerning the widow of ROBERT E. SCOTT, Esq., of Fauquier, whose husband had been murdered by our men, and whose death had made the deepest impression, unfavorable to us, of anything that had occurred in that part of the country since the beginning of the war. He was the prominent Union man of Virginia. I have been told, on good authority, that he would have been admitted in the Cabinet on the formation of the present Government. His death was an event which the enemy sought to turn against us. So, on grounds of policy, as well as sincere sympathy for a delicate woman, left alone in the country with a young family, I was desirous of doing what I could to carry out her wishes. The correspondence, however, speaks for itself, and it is not necessary to refer to it further.

Gen. McDOWELL then takes up the subject of the discontent caused by

REDUCTION OF CAMP EQUIPAGE AND TRANSPORTATION.

He says:

On the subject of the mobility of our troops, and the consequent complaints of officers and men, it will be seen from my orders that every effort was early made by me to reduce, as far as possible, the baggage train of the army, so that the troops might be in condition for active operations. These orders have some time since been made general for the whole army, by orders from the General-in-Chief.

I was, unfortunately—so far as I was personally concerned—ahead of my time in this respect, and the neighboring Commanders, not having the same rules, when troops from them joined me, and came under my more stringent ones, they became dissatisfied, or my own men became so when they served with those who had greater allowances of camp equipage than my orders permitted.

In discussing the

POLICY PURSUED TOWARD THE INHABITANTS.

Gen. McDOWELL discusses at length the case of PELEG CLARK, who charged him with having failed to arrest a spy of whose presence he notified him. All the "facts" testified to by Mr. CLARK, he says, occurred after he had been relieved of the command of the Department, and when he had left Fredericksburgh. He says,

My recollection of him is simply of a man annoying me with what seemed far more closely connected with his personal matters and his animosities than with the public service. The cry of traitor, rebel or Secessionist had become so common as to attract but little attention. When a man had anything anybody else wanted, he was denounced as a traitor.

Gen. KING states, (proceedings of Dec. 17,) concerning LITTLE:

"I recollect a man whom I supposed then, and still suppose, to be a private citizen of Fredericksburgh. He was frequently at my headquarters, and I understood, either from him or some friend of his, that he had been in the militia of Virginia some months previous, but was not so any longer. I think he told me so himself."

The whole matter made but little impression on my mind at the time. In the way it was presented, as far as I can recollect it, it seemed to me to interest Mr. CLARK far more than it concerned the public service.

RELATIONS WITH GEN. SIGEL.

Gen. McDOWELL reserves the questions involved in this section of his defence to the last, and nearly one-fifth of the whole document is taken up with a thorough and searching review of Gen. SIGEL's testimony. In introducing the subject, he remarks:

I come now to the subject of Gen. SIGEL's strictures, &c. It may be remembered how much was said last August and September of Gen. SIGEL's having shot me on the field of battle for being a traitor—how the whole country was filled with the most extraordinary accounts of my treason and his patriotism.

Immediately after the campaign, denunciations of me were to be heard, I was told, in every hotel and in every street. The public seemed to have received the impression, that though the report that he had killed me was an error, yet, that we had had some violent altercations and quarrels, if not actual personal conflicts, on the field itself. I had heard of some of these stories before we left Fairfax Court-House—that of his having shot me in the streets of Warrenton—and it was on his account I sought to speak to him; and that he declined, as he states, (Dec. 20,) "to hold any private conversation with me." His so declining was the first knowledge or intimation I had of his having any unkind feeling toward me; and up to the time of this investigation I have remained in ignorance of the cause of offence he conceived I gave him. He has now disclosed it. It is inconceivable how such a cause could produce such results. Two Staff officers reported to him some expressions of mine they, the Staff officers, thought improper. The principal cause of offence, he says, (proceedings of Dec. 20,) was the remark that I made to his Aid-de-camp, Capt. DAHLGREN, "That Gen. SIGEL shall fight his own corps." Capt. DAHLGREN states (Dec. 30) that this remark was made in answer to a question asked by him for his own information. It was neither a message to Gen. SIGEL nor an answer to me from him. Capt. HAVEN (proceedings of Jan. 8) states "the remark was made in a manner indicative of surprise at the question" asked by Capt. DAHLGREN, which was concerning some minute details! I have referred thus to the principal cause, to avoid speaking of the minor ones.

Gen. McDOWELL then takes up first the charge made by Gen. SIGEL that he failed to support Gen. BANKS at the battle of Cedar Mountain. After citing the evidence, Gen. McDOWELL says:

It will be seen that Gen. BANKS, who was to act on the defensive and hold the enemy in check till the army could be concentrated, believing the enemy not in force, assumed the offensive, and attacked him contrary to the expectations of the Commander-in-Chief, and thus was repulsed with heavy loss before the arrangements which the latter had made could be completed. It will also be seen it was ordered that Gen. SIGEL should follow and support Gen. BANKS; and from Gen. POPE's testimony, that Gen SIGEL did not do so because of his unnecessary delay in complying with the orders to march to Culpepper, which caused him to arrive too late. It had been arranged by Gen. POPE—as I afterwards understood—that RICKETT's division of my corps should constitute the reserve, because the other division of the corps—KING's—was on the march from Fredericksburgh, and he wished to put RICKETTS where KING could join him on his arrival, and thus avoid dislocating my command. The delay in the arrival of Gen. SIGEL caused RICKETTS to be sent forward in his stead. It is plain the failure to have troops near to Gen. BANKS at the time he moved his corps forward into battle, was not due to any neglect of mine, though it will, perhaps, be noticed from Gen. POPE's evidence, that it may have been so, from that of my accuser.

Gen. McDOWELL also defends himself from the charges made against him by Gen. SIGEL, in connection with the actions at Waterloo; at Thoroughfare Gap; the alleged want of coöperation during the march to Buckland's Mills, &c., and alludes, in the same connection, to the allegation made by Gen. MILROY, that at one time, in reply to urgent personal appeals to send a brigade to support SIGEL, "he answered coldly, in substance, that it was not his business to help any one, and he was not going to help Gen. SIGEL." Gen. McDOWELL replies as follows to this charge:

Capt. CUTTING's and Lieut. ROEBLING's evidence shows the state of mind Gen. MILROY was in when he rode up to me, and that Gen. SIGEL was not referred to. Gen. MILROY's own report—written some time after, when his mind might be supposed to be in its normal state—shows how extravagant and unmeasured he is in the use of language. When he spoke to me he was in a frenzy, not accountable, scarcely, for what he said, and attracted the attention of every one by his unseemly conduct. He says he had been fighting with six or seven different brigades. How, pray, did he, or could he fight with them? What a picture does this present of a General roaming about without any control, interfering with every one. He admits he was not with his own brigade, which had gone off the field. He used, in his conversation with me, the most unmeaning generalities, which gave no information whatever.

The troops he asked for were those of Gen. PORTER, drawn up as a reserve, and I hesitated to assume the responsibility of using them, for fear of deranging the plans of the General commanding the army. While Gen. MILROY gave me nothing whatever on which I could be justified in acting, and while in doubt, for the moment, in view of the circumstances, as to the course to be taken, I received a clear and definite message from that intelligent as well as gallant officer, Gen. MEADE, on which I knew I could rely, and immediately sent the reinforcements forward.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, the General says.

I have now reviewed what seemed to me to be the principal points in the evidence; there are others I might have noticed, had not this statement already grown to a fatiguing length.

It is now more than five months since, on an intimation from the highest authority, I asked for this investigation. It has been held near where all the alleged acts of commission or omission took place. It has been open. All persons have been invited, in the most public way, to disclose to the Court whatever they knew which would tend to show criminality in my conduct as an officer, or as a man, and the Court have asked witnesses, not only what they knew, but what they knew others knew. Those who do not wish me well, have been asked every question likely to develop anything to my prejudice. And I feel that now, after this tedious and patient investigation, which this Court has so faithfully made, that, as to the past, on all matters concerning my loyalty or sobriety, I may be spared the charges that have been so freely made against me.

Nearly two years ago I was here, organizing the small beginnings of the Grand Army of the Potomac. When I commenced we had here in Washington COOPER, now the senior General in the Secession army; LEE, commanding at Fredericksburgh; JOHNSTON, the commander of the rebel army of the Mississippi; MAGRUDER, the commander of the enemy's forces in Texas; PEMBERTON, the commander at Vicksburgh; JONES and FIELDS, prominent Generals on the other side; besides many others of less rank. Alexandria, mostly, if not wholly, secession; Georgetown and Washington very much so. I organized the first hundred, the first thousand, and the first brigade of the loyal citizens of the place, and this in opposition to all the bad influences brought against us. And when the troops from the North came down, and the Capital had been saved, and the opposite shore taken, I organized the army of which the present one is but an extension—a great one it is true.

I have been in constant active service. No doubt of my loyalty has been entertained by the authorities or my superiors, and no evidence questioning it has been brought before this Court; and yet I have had to leave my command and undergo the humiliation of this investigation, on a charge, in my case, as baseless as it is senseless, and this in as intelligent a country as ours claims to be. The charge of treason is a fit "pendant" to the one of drunkenness, and quite as true, seeing that, to this day, I have never drank anything but water.

Is it not a bad symptom in the nation when such things can take place? Can its officers sustain themselves under such a system, and render that service which the country needs in its present critical state, and must have as a condition of its salvation?

Our Public Wealth.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent G. M. seems to doubt the correctness of "A Veteran Observer," in his ideas relative to the increase of our national wealth by the war. The following may show him the possibility of such a result:

It must be true that each person, in some way, produces as much as he expends—either by capital, by headwork or by labor. Now, if such a community be taxed ten per cent. on its production, and at the same time adds twenty per cent. on its prices, will it not gain ten per cent. by the operation, even if the whole amount of taxation be thrown away? But if the taxes be expended among the community in the employment of labor, and the purchase of its productions, at the enhanced prices, the profits will as surely be added to the country, just as much as if any other than the Government were the purchaser.

This may in part explain why money is more abundant and spent more freely—the demand thus created naturally giving rise to speculation and increased prices, without making a peculiar *depreciation* of the money because it is *paper*. Had the same amount *in gold* been raised and expended, the effect on prices would have been the same. The fact is, all are getting richer and desirous of making investments, and the dealers in money, finding too many competitors, are interested to decry the paper currency, that they may still make their profits out of the *insufficient supply of specie.*

E. H.

It is stated that the steamer *New-World* is to be sold to the Government, to be used for hospital purposes.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—NEW-YORK, Thursday, February 12, 1863—1 P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—William Walsh, Esquire, President, in the Chair, and Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Long—

Petition of property owners on Avenue B and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, to grade the same.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Masterson—

Petition of property owners, to have sunken lots on the west side of Eighth-avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Eighty-third streets filled in.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was here announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and presented the following message from His Honor the Mayor, returning without approval, resolution that permission be given to Lawrence Fitzgerald, to erect a stand at Franklin Market, on the south side, viz.:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I must return unapproved the inclosed resolution that permission be given to Lawrence Fitzgerald to erect a stand at Franklin Market, on the South-street side.

My objections are the same as stated in my communication returning a similar resolution to the Board of Councilmen in December last, namely: that the locality in question is too great a thoroughfare to admit of such an incumbrance; and further, that the proposed stand is objected to by tenants of the market premises adjoining, who pay rent to the City, and whose business would be injuriously affected by it.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, ordered to be laid on the table, entered at length on the minutes, and published in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That Messrs. Holzdecker & Brother be and they are hereby permitted to use the sidewalk in front of their premises, number three hundred and sixty-four and three hundred and sixty-six Eighth-avenue, to receive and deliver goods.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That copies of the preamble and resolution passed December seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, relative to the death of Colonel James H. Bull and others, killed at the battle of Fredericksburgh, be engrossed and transmitted to the families of the deceased.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved That One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between the Third-avenue and Harlem River, be regulated and graded under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to John Kinsley two thousand one hundred and eighty-six dollars and forty-seven cents, being the balance due him with interest on contract for macadamizing Second-avenue, from Sixty-first-street to One Hundred and Twenty-third-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid at the corner of One Hundred and Sixth, One Hundred and Seventh, One Hundred and Eighth, One Hundred and Ninth streets and Third-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That First-avenue, from One Hundred and Eleventh to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street be curbed and guttered, and sidewalks flagged four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the sunken lots in Thirty-third street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be filled and fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That Seventieth-street, between Broadway and Hudson River, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, A resolution approved, November third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, authorized the establishment of a ferry from the foot of Desbrosses-street, North River, to Jersey City, has directed the Comptroller to cause the franchise and lease of the same to be sold to the highest bidder; therefore,

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and hereby is requested to report to this Board whether any action has been taken toward carrying out the intent of the said resolution.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-eight-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, be curbed, guttered and flagged, where not already done.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Fifty-second-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be sewered where not already done, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to place two gas lamps in front of the Alanson Methodist Episcopal Church in Norfolk-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the sunken lot number two hundred and fifteen West Forty-first-street be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That Seventy-first-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, be regulated, graded, curb and gutter stones set, and sidewalks flagged four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter Tracy for the sum of one hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-two cents, for services rendered as attendant to the Fifth District Court from the eleventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, to the thirteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the resolution approved by his Honor the Mayor, on the twentieth of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, authorizing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for a new engine for the use of Engine Company Number Fifty, be amended to read "steam fire-engine."

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals and contracts for alterations and repairs to house of Hook and Ladder Company number twelve, and that the sum of two thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to carry out the same.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That Third-avenue be paved with Belgian pavement from Sixth-street to Forty-second-street, one-third of the expense to be paid by the property owners, one-third by the Third-avenue Railroad Company, and the balance by the City.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the Croton Board be and is hereby directed to lay a track of bridge stone from the front of the house of Americus Engine Company number Six, through Henry and Montgomery streets to East Broadway, and the same be done forthwith.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That Ninth-avenue be paved with Belgian pavement from Fourteenth-street to Forty-second-street, one-third of the expense to be paid by the property owners, one-third by the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company and the balance by the City.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the ordinance for paving Fourteenth-street from Union place to Ninth-avenue with trap-block pavement, be amended so as to read that the property owners pay one-half and the City one-half of the expense of the same.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have two gas-lamps placed in front of the French Episcopal Church Du St. Esprit in Twenty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That Tenth-street from Fourth-avenue to Broadway be paved with Belgian Pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, A lease of a ferry from Peck-slip, East River, to Williamsburgh, for the term of ten years, from the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, was made to Jeremiah V. Meserole and others, upon the express condition and agreement that the said Meserole and his associates should keep good and sufficient ferry boats running at stated times between said Peck-slip and Grand-street, Williamsburgh; and

Whereas, Although the period of time mentioned in said lease, and while the same is considered in full force and vigor, the lessees of said ferry have ceased to operate or run boats upon the said ferry; and

Whereas, The New-Haven Steamboat Company are now occupying the slip and pier at Peck-slip, formerly leased to J. V. Meserole and others, as the New-York terminus of a ferry to run from thence to Williamsburgh, Long Island; therefore,

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to demand from the said Jeremiah V. Meserole and his associates, or from their assignees, that they at once proceed to reëstablish the ferry from Peck-slip to the foot of Grand-street, Williamsburgh, and that they continue the same in accordance with the terms of their lease thereof.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he hereby be requested to inform this Board whether any rent is due and unpaid for the ferry leased from Peck-slip to Williamsburgh; also, as to what information he may have in relation to the discontinuance of said ferry, and by what authority and under what tenure the ferry slip and pier at the foot of Peck-slip is now occupied by the New-Haven Steamboat Company.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund did issue, on the tenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, a water grant to Robert A. Durfee, for a tract of land then under water, fronting on West and Bank streets, and extending to the Hudson River; and,

Whereas, The City of New-York were owners in fee of said premises, by virtue of the purchase thereof, at a sale on the foreclosure of a fire loan mortgage, and grave doubts have been expressed as to the authority of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to dispose of any of the property of the City, except in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance organizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and providing for the redemption of the City debt, and the payment of the interest thereon, passed February twenty-two, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Select Committee on City Property be and they are hereby requested to investigate the proceeding bond, in relation to this Water Grant, and report at the earliest practicable moment, what measures are necessary to prevent the said Robert A. Durfee, or his assigns, from acquiring any title to the premises above set forth, under any colorable conveyance for the same.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of granting Hose Company number Forty-one a new hose carriage.

Which was laid over.

The Special Committee appointed to obtain the remains of Adjutant Charles Laty, presented the following report:

The Special Committee appointed to proceed to Virginia and bring back from the battle-field of Fredericksburgh the remains of Charles Laty, late Adjutant of the Fifty-second Regiment of the New-York State Volunteers, who was killed in that engagement, beg leave to submit the following

REPORT:

Desiring that their mission should be properly authenticated the Committee requested His Honor the Mayor to furnish them a letter of explanation of its object to Honorable Edwin M. Stanton, the Secretary of War. His Honor courteously complied with this request, and furnished the Committee with a letter of introduction, containing a statement of the object of their mission, and in addition furnished them with a letter of introduction, and also of explanation of their mission, to His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. With these letters in their possession the Committee proceeded to Washington on the afternoon of Tuesday, January thirteen and arrived there early on the following morning. At the earliest hour proper to do so, the Committee proceeded to the Executive mansion to call on His Excellency the President, and present to him the letter of introduction from His Honor the Mayor. On arriving there they learned that the President was busily engaged, and on his being apprised of the presence of the Committee in waiting, he informed them by verbal message that he should be unable to give them audience till one o'clock in the afternoon. Not wishing to waste any time in awaiting the hour of this appointment, your Committee determined to waive the etiquette of presenting the object of their mission to the President before laying it before the Secretary of War, and therefore proceeded forthwith from the Executive Mansion to the War Department, where they were speedily granted an interview with the Honorable Secretary, and presented to him the letter of introduction and explanation from His Honor the Mayor. The Honorable Secretary informed the Committee that he did not then feel himself at liberty to grant them a pass to Falmouth, although he recognized the patriotic purpose of their mission, and expressed himself willing to afford them all the facilities he could consistently with his other duties. He further informed the Committee that he did not know whether the relations between the Army of the Potomac and the rebel army were then of a character that would permit the granting of a flag of truce to visit Fredericksburgh, which it would be necessary for the Committee to have in order to recover the body they were sent to obtain. That he might be informed upon this latter point, the Honorable Secretary immediately, and in the presence of the Committee, addressed a telegram to Major-General Burnside, then in command of the Army of the Potomac, at Falmouth, inquiring of him if it would be practicable to obtain a flag of truce to Fredericksburgh, for the recovery of the remains of a Union officer by a Special Committee of the Common Council of the City of New-York. The Honorable Secretary then informed the Committee that he would advise them by letter of the answer received to this dispatch, so soon as it should reach him, or would be pleased to communicate it to them in person, if they would call upon him at four o'clock that afternoon. Thinking the latter arrangement would probably occasion the least delay to and facilitate the business of your Committee, they promised to call on the honorable Secretary at the hour he proposed, and after thanking him for the courtesy he had manifested toward them, the Committee withdrew.

It now being near the hour appointed by the President to receive your Committee, they returned to the Executive Mansion, and in a brief time were granted an interview with His Excellency, who received them courteously; and, after carefully reading the letter of introduction and explanation from His Honor the Mayor, he expressed his pleasure at meeting the Committee, and remarked that their mission was of a patriotic character, deserving all the facilities for its fulfillment that could be granted them without interfering with the public welfare. He could not in this case, however, give any order that would not be given by the Secretary of War, to whom he had assigned full charge of the business of granting passes, and had never interfered with him in the discharge of that duty. The President further said that he had no doubt that the Secretary of War would treat the Committee with respect and kindness, and give them every facility to complete their mission successfully which would not interfere with the public interests.

Your Committee thereupon informed the President that they had called upon the Secretary of War, and also informed him of the result of that visit. The President replied that he believed that the Secretary of War would favor the Committee with his aid in fulfillment of their mission as early as it would be proper for the public welfare to do so, but that the object of their mission was of a character that would bear some delay without detriment; and he could only say, in conclusion, that it might be necessary to defer it for a short time, and in the meantime, he added, there was a possibility that the opportunity for accomplishing the purpose of their mission might be improved, as it was a matter that "would not spoil."

The Committee then thanked the President for his kindness, and the interview closed.

At four o'clock that afternoon they again called upon the Secretary of War, pursuant to the appointment made by him in the morning, and were again received by him very courteously. He informed them that Major-General Burnside had not answered the telegram which he had sent to him at Falmouth at the time of the previous interview with the Committee, and from the fact of this failure to answer by Maj.-Gen. Burnside, he inferred that an important movement of the Army of the Potomac was being, or about to be made, and that Major-General Burnside was therefore probably too remote from his headquarters at Falmouth to receive the dispatch that day. Under these circumstances the Honorable Secretary requested that the committee would wait over in Washington till the next day, and call upon him at ten o'clock in the morning, by which time he hoped he would hear from Major-General Burnside in answer to the dispatch already sent to him. He also jocosely remarked to the Committee that he should regret having permitted them to go to the Army of the Potomac, if by giving such a permission, and they should go, they should by any mishap fall into the hands of the rebels, as in the then existing condition of affairs on the Rappahannock—the Army of the Potomac likely then being moving—there was a possibility of such a misfortune befalling them. Diverting from this vein of humor, the Honorable Secretary said that he would not like to give them a pass to Falmouth till he was certain, by advice from Major-General Burnside, that they could procure a flag of truce to visit Fredericksburgh. There were other reasons, however, which he was not at liberty to explain, why he could not grant the passes. The Committee withdrew, promising to call upon him at ten o'clock on the following morning.

Your Committee much regretted that they were so much delayed in their work, but as the delay was unavoidable, they concluded that it was their duty, in view of the directions of the Common Council to procure the body of Adjutant Laty, to stay in Washington so long as there was a probability of their obtaining the pass from the Honorable Secretary of War necessary to enable them to reach Falmouth. While waiting over in Washington on the night of the Fourteenth, however, the Committee were called upon by various parties residing in Washington, and also by several officers of the army who had heard of their presence at the Capital, and of the purpose of the mission which brought them thither, who expressed surprise at the delay they were experiencing to obtain the authority which they believed was indispensably necessary to enable them to proceed to Falmouth, and who informed the Committee that it was no difficult matter to procure a pass to that place, and also that private individuals from the City of New-York and elsewhere readily reached Falmouth, via Washington, on similar missions; in fact that such journeys, by such persons, were of daily occurrence. Why your Committee were delayed at Washington, when private individuals could, without hindrance, make the same journey they were directed to take, and on missions precisely such as was theirs, was a question that neither your Committee nor their visitors could satisfactorily solve, unless it might be—and it was hinted to the Committee that it very likely was so—that the Government authorities had been improperly advised from some malicious source, as to the object of the Committee in desiring to reach Falmouth, and that, possibly, their mission had been represented as being of a political character and dangerous to the Administration.

That private individuals were daily going from Washington to Falmouth, your Committee at first very much doubted, sincerely believing that the privilege of making that journey certainly could not be obtained from any other source than the War Department, and that while the Honorable Secretary of War was very circumspect and careful in granting passes to that point, no subordinate officer would presume to grant such passes without first consulting him. In regard to the possible misrepresentation to the Government authorities of the object of their mission, the Committee scouted the idea, not entertaining for a moment the thought that either the President or the Secretary of War could believe, or even suppose that your Committee could in any manner mar or damage the stability of their authority, even if they were disposed to do so, which, it seems hardly necessary to say, they had not the furtherest thought of attempting. Moreover, your Committee would submit that the affairs of the Administration, and its condition, so far as safety and stability are concerned, can hardly be said to be well balanced, if such a misrepresentation could occasion alarm to a degree prompting interference with the plain business mission they were sent upon. Of the fact that private individuals were going from Washington to Falmouth on private business, with but little difficulty, your Committee were soon convinced, as they met acquaintances who arrived in Washington *en route* to Falmouth, on missions to procure the remains of friends who had fallen on the battle-field of Fredericksburgh, while they were in Washington, and who proceeded to Falmouth while they were at the Capital. Your Committee were urged by their visitors to accept passes to Falmouth from subordinate officials, and to go on there upon such authority, being assured that it could readily be obtained for them, and would serve their purpose fully as well as would a pass signed by the Secretary of War. Your Committee, however, declined all such offers believing it was their duty to look alone to the highest official source for the liberty of proceeding to Falmouth.

On the following morning, the 15th of January, at ten o'clock, your Committee again called on the Secretary of War; he informed them that Major-General Burnside had not yet answered his telegram of the previous day, and he was now disposed to believe that an important military movement was being made, which would, for a few days, prevent the Committee from proceeding to Falmouth. The Committee informed the Honorable Secretary, that, as they had practically failed in their mission for a time, and as it was their duty to report to the Common Council the reasons of their non success in procuring the body of Adjutant Laty, they would be obliged to him for the favor of a letter, expressive of his declination to grant them a pass to Falmouth, and also of the reasons for the declination, so far as he might deem it proper to state them. The Honorable Secretary replied that he would gladly oblige them in this respect, and would answer a communication from the Committee which should ask for his decision on their application for a pass to proceed to Falmouth. Soon afterward the following correspondence passed between the Honorable Secretary and the Committee:

[COPY.]

WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1863.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: The Committee of the Common Council of the City of New-York appointed to recover and bring back the remains of Adjutant Charles Laty, of the Fifty-second Regiment New-York State Volunteers, having waited on you yesterday, to procure the requisite passes to proceed to Fredericksburgh, in order to enable them to perform the charge intrusted to them, and having been informed by you that there were reasons (which you were not at liberty to explain to the Committee) why such passes should not be granted at present; and having further been informed that you would give the request of the Committee your favorable consideration, and would give them a final answer this morning—as Chairman of the Committee, I take the liberty of requesting that you will send the Committee your final determination as soon as convenient.

While it would afford the Committee great satisfaction to be able to perform the duty assigned them, I would state that they desire no privilege that cannot be granted without detriment to the public service, and they feel satisfied, from the courtesies and friendly manner in which they have been received by you, that no facilities will be denied, unless from reasons of public necessity.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. I. A. BOOLE, Chairman.

SIMON MEYER, Secretary.

[COPY.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.
January 15, 1863.

F. I. A. Boole, Esq., Chairman of Committee of Common Council of New-York:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this morning. Reasons needless to be explained render it inexpedient for any passes to be granted to Falmouth to-day. I will be happy to afford you and your Committee every facility for accomplishing your humane object as soon as it can be done without prejudice to the service, and will give you notice by telegram.

With respect, I am
Truly yours,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[COPY.]

WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1863.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this morning.

The Committee brought with them a stand of colors, which were to be presented to the Sickles Brigade, by order of the Common Council of the City of New-York. As the Committee cannot proceed to Falmouth at present, I take this occasion to inform you that these colors are at Adams' Express Office, subject to your orders, and the Committee would be pleased to have you take them into your charge until they return, which they expect to be able to do as soon as informed by you that it will be practicable to carry out the purposes for which they were appointed.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. I. A. BOOLE, Chairman.

SIMON MEYER, Secretary.

[COPY.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
January 15, 1863.

SIR: The Adjutant-General has been directed to procure and take charge of the stand of colors mentioned in your note, and hold them subject to your order according to your request.

Yours truly,
EDWIN M. STANTON.

F. I. A. Boole, Chairman of Committee of Common Council:

Having now accomplished all they could in the performance of the duty assigned to them by the Common Council, the Committee immediately left Washington and returned to New-York.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)
F. I. A. BOOLE,
TERRENCE FARLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
JOHN HARDY,
Special Committee.

In connection therewith Alderman Long presented the following resolution:

Whereas, The Special Committee appointed to proceed to Virginia, and procure the body of Charles Laty, late Adjutant of the Fifty-second Regiment New-York Volunteers, failed to fulfill their mission from inability to obtain a pass from the Secretary of War from Washington to Falmouth, and returned from Washington to the City of New-York, with an understanding had with the Honorable Secretary of War, that he would telegraph them when they would be granted such a pass; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the said Committee be, and they are hereby instructed to proceed to Virginia and fulfill the object for which they were appointed, so soon as they shall be advised by the Secretary of War, and that it is practicable for them to do so.

Which was adopted.

Alderman Hardy moved that the report be adopted and placed on file, and published in all the papers employed by the Corporation, and in the *Herald* and *Sun.*

Which was carried.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to lay crosswalks at the intersection of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to flag sidewalks of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to repair the sidewalks of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Bill of William Carroll for funeral expenses of Colonels Bull, Dodge and Hoagland, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Carroll for the sum of nine hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents, being in full for funeral expenses of Colonels Bull, Dodge and Hoagland.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution that the vacant lots on the North side of Forty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance adopted therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution, That the vacant lots on the east side of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets; also, in Forty-fifth-street, south side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance adopted therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to repair the crosswalk at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Twenty-third street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCook, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—15.

Resolution, That the Street Commissioner be directed to have the bulkhead on the line of Hammond-street, North River, raised to a level with the grade of said street, without contract, and that the sum of Two Thousand Dollars be appropriated therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution, first, that the Comptroller be directed to notify the party or parties running a ferry from the foot of Spring-street, North River, to Guttenburgh and other points on the Jersey shore, to discontinue the same forthwith; and, second, that the Comptroller advertise and sell at public auction, under the usual terms, conditions and restrictions, a ferry franchise from some point in New-York, lying between Hoboken and Christopher streets, to Guttenburgh, Bull's Ferry and Fort Lee, for the period of ten years, and that the Counsel to the Corporation cause such lease to be duly made out and executed.

Alderman Boole moved to amend by filling the blank by inserting the word "May."

Which was carried.

He then moved to further amend the first resolution by inserting after the words "Jersey shore," the words, "if without authority."

Which was carried.

The resolution, as amended, was thus adopted:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Ryers, Farley, Long—13.

An ordinance to provide for a continuance of the aid heretofore granted to the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, serving in the armies of the Union.

Which was laid over, and made a special order of business for the next meeting, the sixteenth instant.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pay to the widow of John Slowey, deceased, late Superintendent of Lands and Places, a sum equal in amount to the salary of said Superintendent for the month of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have a new steam fire engine of the first class for Engine Company number Thirteen, the cost thereof not to exceed the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Alderman Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Mitchell, Ottiwell, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Assessments in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Pastor of the Lexington-avenue Presbyterian Church for the sum of one hundred and seven dollars and eighty nine cents, to be applied by said Pastor in payment of assessment on the property of the Lexington-avenue Presbyterian Church, for the paving of Lexington-avenue with Belgian pavement, the amount to be charged to the account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—15.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick Coyle, for the sum of three hundred and fifteen dollars and sixty-nine cents, to enable him to pay an assessment on his property in Eighth-avenue, for regulating and grading Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-second streets, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was laid over.

MOTION.

Alderman Farley moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on next Monday, (sixth instant), at ten o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks on the easterly side of Seventh-avenue, between Greenwich-avenue and West Twelfth-street, also on the east side of Greenwich-avenue, between Seventh-avenue and West Twelfth-street, be flagged the full width, and the curb and gutter set where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution, that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to pave Lafayette-place with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one half of the expense, and the City the remaining half, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—15.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that Chapter Second, Article third, Section forty-six, of the ordinance reorganizing the Legislative Department, be amended so as to provide for two Assistant clerks in the office of the Board of Councilmen, at a salary of one thousand dollars each.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to amend the resolution, by adding thereto the following:

Section fifty-four. The Sergeant-at-Arms of each Board shall attend all the meetings of the Board, and shall execute all lawful orders directed to him by the Board or the President thereof. The salary of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen shall be one thousand dollars per annum; the salary of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Councilmen shall be eight hundred dollars per annum.

Which was carried.

Alderman Jeremiah then moved to further amend such resolution, by inserting after the words "That Chapter two, Article three, section forty-six," the following, viz.: "And Chapter two, Article four, section fifty-four."

Which was carried.

And the resolution, as amended, was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCook, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—12.

Petition of the proprietors of the Novelty Works for permission to extend their pier.

Whereupon Alderman Boole presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the proprietors of the Novelty Works be and they are hereby authorized and permitted to construct or extend the pier asked for in the foregoing petition, the work to be done entirely at their own proper cost and expense, and to be under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted on a division, viz:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Froment—1.

(Alderman Hardy was here called to the chair.)

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That a Committee of Five from each Board be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating the birthday of Washington.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—

Bill of A. T. Stewart, for articles furnished for the funerals of Colonel Bull, Major Horgan and Captain Hoagland.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the widow of John Slowey, late Superintendent of Lands and Places, for that amount of salary of said Superintendent for the month of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was indefinitely postponed,

Resolution that gas lamp be placed in Second-avenue, from Sixty-third-street to Seventy-ninth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Resolution, that (if the Board of Aldermen concur) a Joint Committee of three members from each Board be appointed to make arrangements for a suitable celebration of the Birthday of Washington, (February twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three,) and that the sum of —— be and is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses incurred through this resolution.

Alderman Boole moved that the said resolution be amended by striking therefrom all the reference to the appointment of a Committee, and making said resolution read as follows:

Resolved, That the sum of —— be and is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses incurred through the resolution authorizing the celebration of Washington's Birthday.

Alderman Long moved that the blank be filled by inserting the sum of five thousand dollars.

Alderman Froment moved as an amendment that the blank be filled by inserting the sum of one thousand dollars.

The question was put upon the first motion that the blank be filled by inserting the sum of five thousand dollars, that being the highest amount proposed.

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was laid over.

Resolution, That Fifty-second-street, from Second to Fifth-avenue, be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution, That permission be given to Thomas Fealy to regulate and grade in front of his premises, on One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, provided the same be done within ninety days.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to prepare specifications and advertise for proposals for painting, with two coats of paint, the outside brick and woodwork of Essex Market.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to cause a fire hydrant to be placed in front of the house of Engine Company number Forty-eight, number two hundred and twenty-seven West Twenty-fifth-street, without delay.

Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

Preamble, with resolution, that the Committee on National Affairs of the Board of Councilmen be directed to make such necessary arrangements as may be required to make a thorough inspection of our harbor and its defences, and the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant for the expenses attending the same, upon the presentation of the proper vouchers.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

The President moved that the present order of business be suspended, for the purpose of resuming the consideration of papers heretofore laid over.

Which was carried,

Resolution that the salary of the Inspector of Street Vaults and Areas be increased to the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to date from the second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Masterson—2.

An ordinance to provide for a special agent in the Public Administrator's Bureau, to take especial charge of the estates of deceased soldiers.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Alderman Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson—11.

Negative—Alderman Long—1.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for erecting a house for Hose Company number Forty-two, the same to be built on the site now occupied by said Company.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

The President here resumed the chair.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman McCool—

Petition of J. M. R. Platt, Foreman of Hose Company number Twenty-nine, to be refunded money paid for repairs on house.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

The President here announced as the Committee on the part of the Board of Aldermen, relative to the celebration of Washington's Birthday:

Alderman Long, Alderman Boole,
Alderman Reed, Alderman Hardy,
Alderman Ottiwell.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

The Brooklyn Navy-yard.

Never since the war begun has matters been so dull at the Navy-yard as at present. Although there are over 4,500 men on the pay roll, whose monthly wages must reach $220,000, there are only four or five vessels in hand, and none of them requiring night work. Loads of immense shot and shell are being conveyed from the wharves to the pyramids. The new addition to the Ordnance Department is nearly finished. There is no Court-martial in the Lyceum, which is a very rare occurrence. There are a couple of hundred blue jackets on board the *North Carolina*, but nearly all of them assigned to ships in, or about to go into, commission. The 15-inch guns for the *Roanoke* are almost ready to be sent aboard. The new vessels on the stocks, the *Maumee, Mackinaw, Shamrock* and *Miaminmoah*, are progressing gradually, but will not be ready for sea service for many months. The following statement will explain with sufficient distinctness the condition of the fleet at anchor:

Circassian, transport, waiting charge.
Bienville, steam gunboat, ready in two weeks.
Hale, steam gunboat, ready in one week.
Ticonderoga, steam frigate, ready in a month.
Seminole, steam gunboat, ready in six weeks.
Massachusetts, steam transport, ready in a month.
Florida, steam gunboat, ready in three weeks.
Colorado, steam frigate, ready for sea.
Savannah, school-ship, stationary.
Perry, brig-of-war, nearly ready.
Water Witch, steam gunboat, waiting repairs.
Sabine, sailing frigate, in the river.
Maumee, paddle-steamer, to be launched in a month.
Mackinaw, double-bowed steamer, to be launched in six weeks.
Shamrock, double-bowed steamer, to be launched in six weeks.

Adams Express Company yesterday turned over the steamer *Mary Sanford* for a temporary charter. She is bound for Port Royal with ordnance.

The Investigating Committee holds its session in Bridge-street, secretly.

THE PRIZE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL.—This vessel, which arrived here on Sunday from off Charleston, S. C., is a beautiful propeller of 470 tons. She has an iron hull, new and splendid machinery, and is said to be able to make from fourteen to sixteen miles an hour. In appearance, she is very much like the prize steamer *Lodona*, which was captured off Charleston last summer and brought to this port. To aid the *Princess Royal* in running the blockade, her hull was painted the color of our naval vessels, and she might have been readily mistaken for one of them. The papers of the prize steamer were placed in the hands of Commissioner FLANDERS yesterday, and the steamer will be handed over to the United States Marshal to-day or to-morrow. Meanwhile, the powder (100 kegs) will be removed from her hold and placed in the magazine.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 10.*

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated motions Nos. 15, 23, 30, 31, 70. Regular call commences at 42.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 5581, 2551, 2067, 8014½, 8122, 2813, 2173, 2859, 2555, 2161, 2162, 1814, 1696, 1881, 2794, 1948, 2480, 2072, 2429, 2080½, 2576, Benner *vs.* Zschoke, 1376.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. (demurrer) 20, issues of law and fact 208, 281, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1447, 1497, 1505, 1221, 1453, 1521, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545. *Part II.*—Nos. 1494, 2612, 1348, 1552, 1592, 1594, 1596, 1598, 1600, 1602, 1604, 1606, 1608, 1610, 1612.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 800, 1458, 1647, 1383, 1492, 1666, 1766. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the Term.

The Rights of the Mortgagor as against the Assignee of his Interest under an Assignment by the Mortgagee.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Sutherland, Ingraham and Clerke.

Peter W. Hoagland vs. Jacob C. Miller and Isaac S. Shourman.—On the trial of this cause, it appeared that on the 1st of December, 1857, one Samuel Ford executed a mortgage to Robert Hogan, for $12,000, in certain premises on the easterly side of Madison-avenue in this city. A part of the mortgage, ($6,333,) was for the purchase money of the premises, and the balance, $5,667, was for a security upon which Ford could raise money to complete the house he was building upon the lot. On the 28th of January, 1858, Hogan assigned Ford's interest of $5,667 in the mortgage at the request of Ford, to the defendants, Miller and Shourman, to secure an indebtedness Ford then owed them, and advances of money they were to make to Ford upon it. Miller and Shourman, after taking the assignment from Hogan, advanced upon it to Ford moneys in all, together with his previous indebtedness to them, amounting to a sum of $4,894 39, and in the month of May, 1859, Miller and Shourman rendered Ford an account, showing a balance due him upon the assignment of $772 61. Miller and Shourman owed Ford another claim of $30, making in all $802 61. In May, 1858, Ford assigned both of these claims to one John B. Steele, who subsequently assigned to the plaintiff. Both Steele, and Hoagland, the plaintiff, after taking their assignments, showed Miller and Shourman the account, and Miller stated it was right, but told the plaintiff that others claimed it; still they were willing to pay the sum to the right parties.

Subsequently Hogan commenced foreclosure proceedings, and in December, 1858, the premises were sold by the Sheriff, and the defendants received the whole amount of the interest of $5,667, which with the interest, amounted to $6,050 53. This action was brought to recover the assignment made to the plaintiff.

The complaint was dismissed on the ground that the plaintiff represented Ford, who was the debtor of Hogan, and had given this bond and mortgage for his security, the Court holding that he had no equities as between himself and the defendants, no matter what equities he had as between himself and Hogan.

The plaintiff appealed, and this question, with others of less interest, was argued, and decision reserved.

Henry White and William Fullerton, for plaintiff; Nelson Smith, for defendants.

Liability of the Sheriff for Levies—The Result of a Second Trial.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Mason.

William Young vs. James C. Willett, Sheriff, &c.—This suit was brought against the Sheriff for levying in June, 1856, on a quantity of furniture, valued at $2,500, which the plaintiff claimed to have bought at an assignee's sale of the property of Henry Herkner, who had been a furniture dealer in Hudson-street. The assignment was made to the plaintiff's brother in December, 1855, and the auction sale was in March, 1856. The cause was tried before in March, 1858, when a verdict was rendered for defendant, but a new trial was granted for the reason that some of the evidence admitted was incompetent. The evidence on this trial went much into the details of the transactions connected with the origin and execution of the assignment and the manner in which the auction sale was conducted.

The Court charged the jury that the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict if they found either that the assignment was not fraudulent as against the creditors of Herkner, or if they found that the plaintiff was a *bonâ fide* purchaser at the auction sale.

The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant.

Wm. R. Stafford, for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel and John Moody, for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Ingraham and Clerke.

Ruckman vs. Ward.—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Ruthorn vs. Patten.—Case settled; papers with Clerk at Chambers.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 12, 1863.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	94¾	10,000 Amer. Gold	154⅞
12,000 do	94¾	5,000 do s10	154⅞
19,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	96⅞	80,000 do	154⅞
500 do	96⅞	10,000 do b39	154⅞
10,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	87	20,000 do b10	154⅞
3,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s Reg.	91	50,000 do s10	154⅞
10,000 Treas. 7 3.10 p. ct. Notes	102⅝	100 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co	129
10,000 do	102⅞	50 Cumb. Coal Pref.	19⅞
2,000 do. Feb.&Aug.	103⅞	300 Bruns City L. Co.	6
6,700 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	95⅞	100 N. Y. Cen. R.	118
5,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '74	128	100 do	118⅛
1,000 Ill. Cou. Bs. '77	107⅛	25 Pacific M. S. Co s30	170
1,000 Virginia State 6s	72	100 do	171
3,000 Mo. State 6s	65⅝	100 do b10	171
2,000 Kentucky St. 6s	101	100 do	170⅞
5,000 Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. Jo	90	100 do s60	169⅞
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	62	150 Erie Railway	73⅞
20,000 Ind. St. 6s W. L.	100	100 do b15	74
1,000 Erie 3d M. B. '83	120⅛	50 do s10	73⅞
1,000 Erie 5th M. B.	107	100 do s30	73⅞
3,600 Buf. N. Y. & E. 1M	104	100 do 4d	73⅞
2,000 Hud. R. 1st m.	119	100 do s10	73⅞
1,000 do	113	350 Hud. Riv. R.	91⅞
1,000 Hud. R. 3d M.	111	100 do	95
5,000 Hud. R. Cvt. B.	108	100 Harlem R.	34⅞
5,000 Harlem R. 3d M.	105	300 Mich. Cen. R.	95⅞
2,000 Mich. C. 8s conv. 1st M. S. F. Bds.	129	100 do s60	95
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	125	200 do	95⅝
8,000 A. & T. H. 1st M.	108	100 do b30	96
7,000 A. & T. H 2dm. prf.	91⅛	250 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	57⅞
10,000 A. & T. H. I. B.	81½	100 do	57⅞
15,000 do	82	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S. s10	105⅞
3,500 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	71	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip b30	91
6,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	106⅞	500 Clev. & Pittsb. R.	69
1,000 Mil. & P. du C. 1st m.	111⅞	800 do	68⅞
2,000 Clev. & Tol. s. f.	111	300 do b10	68⅞
5,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d	105	100 do s30	68⅞
3,500 Pitt. F. W. & C 3d.	83⅞	400 do s30	68⅞
1,000 Ch. & Al. In Bs.	100	200 do s10	68⅞
100 Merchants' Bank	110	100 Gal. & Chi. R	92⅞
20 Bank of N. Y.	111	500 Cl. & Tol. Rd.	89⅞
10 Ocean Bank	85	500 do	89⅞
5 Imp. & Traders' Bk.	96	250 Chi. & Rock Is. R.	91
50 Tradesmen's Bank	102	60 Tol. & Wab. R.	51
		30 Chic. & N. W.	18
		75 do	19

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	96⅞	100 N. Y. Cen. R.	118
5,000 do	96½	200 do ong	118⅛
500 do	97	500 do p&c	118⅛
1,000 do	96⅞	300 Erie Railway	74⅞
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	94½	250 do	74¼
6,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	87	600 do	74
10,000 do	87½	50 Erie R. Pref.	99⅞
3,500 Treas. 7 3.10 ⅌ct. Notes	102⅞	50 do	99½
1,100 do small	103	100 Hud. R. R. s30	94½
61,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	95⅞	150 do	94½
9,000 U. S. D. N.	152⅞	20 Harlem Railroad	34
6,000 do	152⅞	50 do	34⅝
3,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60	101	100 do	34½
2,000 Mo. St. 6s	65⅞	200 do	34¾
4,000 do	65½	800 do	35
2,000 Erie 4th M. B.	111½	50 M. S. & N. I. R	57¾
1,000 do	111	500 do	57½
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	125	100 do	57½
5,000 Clev. & P. 4th m.	81	200 do	57½
1,000 Mich. S. 2d M.	101½	200 do b10	57½
10,000 A. & T. H. In B.	82½	20 Panama Railroad	182
4,000 P., F. W. & C. 3d.	84	20 do	181
3,000 Pitts. F. W. & C. 2d.	105⅞	1500 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	67
8,000 A. & T. H. 2d m. pr.	91½	200 do	67½
5,000 do	92	300 do s30	67½
1,000 Ch. & N. W. S. F. B.	106	100 do	66
10 Merchants' Bank	110	200 do b10	66½
150,000 Amer. Gold	154⅞	200 do	66½
40,000 do	154⅞	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	92½
10,000 do b3	154⅞	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	89½
50 New-Jersey Zinc	9	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	90½
50 Bruns. C. L. C.	6	100 do	90½
200 Pac. M. S. Co. ex. d.	166	100 do b15	91
100 do	166½	100 do b15	90½
100 do s30	166	100 do	90½
100 do	166½	50 Alton & T. H. Pr.	65½
100 do	167	50 do b30	66½
50 Harlem R. Pref.	70½	50 C., B. & Q. Rd.	107½

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$60,000 Amer. Gold	153⅞	450 M. S. & N. I. R	57¾
10,000 do b10	154	2,100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	67
25,000 do	153⅞	500 do	67½
15,000 U. S. D. N's	152½	500 do b10	67½
1100 Erie Railway	74	300 do	67½
100 Erie Railway Pref.	100	300 Clev. & Tol. R.	89½
8 Hudson River R.	94	800 Chic. & R. I. R.	90½
100 Harlem R. Pref.	70½	200 do	91
100 do	70½	100 do	91½

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$5,000 Treas. 7 3.10 ⅌ c. Notes	102½	300 M. S. & N. I. R. b3	57¾
25,000 Debt Certificates	98⅞	200 do	57¾
45,000 American Gold	154⅞	300 do s3	57¾
25,000 do	154⅞	600 do	57⅞
10,000 U. S. D. Nts	152⅞	200 Clev. & Pitt. R.	68¾
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	65⅞	200 do	68
250 Pacific M. S. Co.	166⅞	200 do b10	67
150 do	166⅞	200 do b10	67¾
50 N. Y. Cen. R.	118	600 do s15	67
300 Erie R	73⅞	200 do	67
2100 do	73⅞	400 do b10	67¾
150 Chi. & R. I. Rd.	91	1200 do	67½
350 do b3	91	300 do	67½

THURSDAY, Feb. 12—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin opened, this morning, at 154½, sold down to 153⅞, then up to 155 and down again to 154½ ⅌ cent., finally closing 154⅛ ⅌ cent. bid at 5 o'clock. The sudden excitement of yesterday afternoon appears to have subsided, although a good many of the purchases to-day were made to replace some heavy parcels sold under the quick turn of Wednesday at higher figures. Some of the rumors adverse to the Government, which were circulated last night, and now known to be without sufficient authority are said to have been first given out from a prominent Banking house in Wall-street, from whom more careful statements ought reasonably to be looked for, however they may influence momentarily the ups and downs in Gold Coin on the Stock Exchange.

The Stock Market was of an idecisive temper throughout the day, except on Government Securities and Treasury paper, which were steady in prices, and in fair request. The Railway Bonds not so firm as yesterday. The Railway Shares, after a moderate business, closed up lower by 1½ @2 ⅌ cent. on Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and ½@¾ ⅌ cent. weaker on Erie than on Wednesday night; while Pacific Mail Shares and Panama were firmer, the former selling as high as 167, ex dividend, the transfers closing this afternoon. At the 4 o'clock Public Board, the passage of the Banking scheme of Mr. CHASE through the Senate was made public, but had no material influence; the general market leaving off with an indifferent tone to the dealings, though prices were called steady.

	Wed.	Thur.		Wed.	Thur.
Gold Coin	154⅞	154⅛	Harlem	34½	34⅞
U.S.C.H.Notes	152⅞	152½	Harlem Pref.	70½	70
Tennessees	61⅞	61⅞	Mich. Central	96	95
Missouris	65⅞	65⅞	Mich. Southern	58¼	57½
N. Y. Central	118	118	Mich Guarant'd	105	105½
Erie	74⅞	73⅞	Illinois Central	91	90⅞
Erie Preferred	99⅞	99½	Pittsburgh	69⅞	68⅞
Hudson	94⅞	94⅞	Galena	92	92⅞
Toledo	89⅞	89⅞	Rock Island	91½	90⅞
Pacific Mail	166⅞ x.d.	166⅞	7-30 Tr. Notes	102⅞	102⅞

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	110	People's	90
Seventh Ward	125	Market	90
Commerce	90	Nassau	101
Commerce Scrip Stock	90	Shoe and Leather	99
Broadway	135	Corn Exchange	98½
Ocean	84½	Continental	85
American Exchange	96	Commonwealth	79
Chatham	80	Atlantic	65
Bank of the Republic	99	Importers' & Traders	95
Metropolitan	102	Park	116

The Railway Mortgages are weaker on some of the Western descriptions, the bidding for the issues of the Cleveland and Toledo, Toledo and Wabash, and Fort Wayne and Chicago, being lower:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	117½	T. H. & Alt. 2ds, pref.	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	105
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	122	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, ass.	71
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	125	Chi. & N. W. seconds	43
Erie firsts, '68	120	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	120
Erie thirds, '83	120	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	121
Erie fourths, '80	110	Tol. & Wab. firsts	106½
Erie fifths, '88	107	Tol. & Wab. seconds	88½
B., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	104	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds.	91
Hud. firsts, '69	118	Mil. & P. Du Ch. firsts	111½
Hudson seconds s. f. '85	122	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	111
Hudson thirds, '75	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	110
Hudson conv., '67	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	105
Harlem thirds, '68	104½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	83½
Mich. Cen. 8 p c., '69-'72	120	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	105
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ⅌ c., '82	129	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	100
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. seconds	101	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	81
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	124½		

The market for Money works sufficiently easy at 7 ⅌ cent. for all the demands at present made from the Stock Exchange, where speculation is considerably reduced from the large volume of business two or three weeks ago. The employment in Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness continues active, the demand for this paper being mainly from the Country Banks of New England and New-York. There is also more Money going into the Funded Stocks and 7.30 ⅌ cent. Treasury Bonds than last week. The business in the Foreign Exchanges for the steamer of Saturday is on the basis of about 169½ ⅌ cent on London.

The circular of Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE Broker in London in American securities, received by the *Europa's* mail, says:

> "The market in London for American securities during the past week has been very inanimate United States five per cents (1874) are freely offered at 61; Virginia six per cents remain steady, from 46 to 47, including all overdue coupons. In Railroad Bonds the transactions have been chiefly confined to Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage; these bonds appear more and more to command attention, from having the dollar payable at 4s. in London. The purchase for sinking fund of the New-York section has been made, the bonds and coupons canceled and the numbers of said bonds published. No transactions in Illinois Central shares have been officially recorded. Eries have been dealt in from 45½ to 46½."

The coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad for the last week was as follows:

	Week. Tons cwt.	Year. Tons cwt.
Shipped North	5,678 00	16,231 09
Shipped South	14,943 02	44,278 03
Total	20,621 02	60,509 12

For corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons, cwt.	Year. Tons, cwt.
Shipped North	3,601 03	23,738 16
Shipped South	9,416 02	69,110 16
Total	13,017 05	92,849 11
Decrease		32,340 01

The statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compared with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1862, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, Feb. 7	$179,892,161	$166,340,777	$38,243,839	$8,780,154
Boston, Feb. 9	78,420,940	35,178,560	7,707,125	8,074,147
Phila., Feb. 9	37,336,367	28,862,164	4,319,706	4,039,916
Total	$295,649,468	$230,381,501	$50,270,670	$20,894,217
Last week	294,584,189	233,673,067	51,142,791	20,852,788
Last year	236,119,181	152,464,851	42,635,178	14,884,783

The St. Nicholas Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ⅌ cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 15th inst.

The following is the Illinois Central Railroad Report, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862:

Receipts of the Road for 1862		$3,445,826 88
Expenses of the Road for 1862		1,845,256 04
Balance		$1,600,570 84
Add amount received from the Land Office Interest Fund Account	$212,525 70	
Free Land Account	57,626 88—	270,152 58
Total		$1,870,723 42
Applied to Interest on Construction Bonds	$1,008,867 50	
Do do Optional and 8 ⅌ c. Bonds	28,732 18	
Premium Exchange on Sterling Coupons	9,588 72	
Four ⅌ cent. on Full Paid Shares	357,639 63—	1,404,828 03
Total		$465,895 39
Increase of Capital Account.		
Cash received on Stock and Payments in full		$995,265
Applied to payment of debt	$172,928 74	
Increase stock of supplies	123,033 06	
Permanent Expenditures	182,683 12	
Miscellaneous Assets	15,185 81	
Optional and Debenture Bonds	27,000 00—525,830 76	—469,434 24
Total		$935,329 83
Cash Assets, New-York	$869,952 12	
Cash Assets, Chicago	65,377 51—	935,329 63
Miscellaneous Assets, New-York	445,583 36	
Miscellaneous Assets, Chicago	114,168 38—	559,751 74
Working Stock of Supplies		616,136 56
Capital Stock		$16,824,360
Canceled Bond Scrip		1,772,270
Funded Debt:		
Six ⅌ cent Bonds, 1875		3,104,000
Seven ⅌ cent. Bonds, 1875		11,619,500
Optional Eight Bonds		33,000
Eight ⅌ cent. Bonds		304,000
Lands.		
271,890.62 Acres, sold for		$5,000,000
926,956.28 Acres, contracted for		10,600,000
1,396,053.10 Acres, unsold.		
2,594,900.00 Acres.		

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 13, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Grand Promenade Concert.

WINTER GARDEN—Hamlet.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Fair One with Golden Locks.

WALLACK'S—Secrets Worth Knowing.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah, the Forsaken.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Phantom—The Day After the Wedding—Afternoon and Evening.

GERMAN OPERA-HOUSE, No. 485 Broadway—Mason and Locksmith.

IRVING HALL—Concert and Recitations.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

☞ The Times in Philadelphia.—The Times is delivered daily to Subscribers in almost all parts of the city by W. B. Zieber, No. 106 South Third-street.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steam transport *Arago*, Capt. Gadsden, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Port Royal on Monday evening last, with mails, passengers and Government stores. The Monitor battery *Weehawken* arrived out on the 5th. Our Port Royal correspondent gives an interesting account of a reconnoissance of the defences at the mouth of the Ogeechee River, made on the Wednesday preceding the sailing of the *Arago*, by Gens. Foster and Hunter, accompanied by their respective Staffs, with a view of determining what land coöperation might be necessary to assist the naval attack on Fort McAllister. The Monitor *Passaic*, accompanied by two gunboats, was lying in Warsaw Sound, cleared for action, in expectation of a visit from the rebel ram *Fingal*, said to be coaled, fully munitioned, and ready to come out at any moment. The *Montauk*, with other gunboats, was lying in proximity to the Ogeechee batteries, waiting the moment for another attack. The rebel story that the *Montauk* was disabled in her last encounter with Fort McAllister is wholly untrue. The only injury she suffered was in her smoke-stack. Gens. Hunter and Foster, on their return to Hilton Head, had a protracted conference with Admiral Dupont, the result of which is, of course, unknown to us. An important order had been issued by Gen. Hunter suspending the sale of confiscated lands for taxes.

A Hamburg vessel, which arrived at this port yesterday from Cardiff, reports that she was boarded on the 2d inst., in latitude 26° 20′, longitude 67° 40′, by a steam man-of-war, answering to the description of the *Alabama*. A vessel arrived at Baltimore yesterday, which brings a report, obtained from a ship on the 3d inst., in latitude 33° 01′, longitude 72° 45′, that the *Alabama* had been captured. Both of these reports can hardly be true.

Letters from Baton Rouge, dated Jan. 28, state that it has just been discovered that the rebels in that vicinity have made a standing offer to our troops to receive and parole as prisoners of war, any who will desert.

Gov. Curtin yesterday sent a message to the Pennsylvania Legislature, in condemnation of the system of arbitrary arrests. He contends that Congress alone has the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and recommends the passage of resolutions requesting Congress to take such action as may bring the guilty to punishment and relieve the innocent. He thinks these arrests were necessary at the commencement of the rebellion, but not now.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the credentials of Hon. Wm. Sprague, elected Senator from Rhode Island, were presented. The resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature, in favor of the repeal of the duty on paper, were presented. A petition was presented from citizens of Suffolk, in this State, asking that the Constitution be altered so as to recognize our dependence on the great Ruler of the Universe, whose name is not mentioned in it. A bill to provide for an Assistant Collector of Customs, to reside in Jersey City, was passed. At the expiration of the morning hour, the Currency bill was taken up and passed, 23 to 21. The bill to aid Missouri in emancipation was then taken up, and after considerable debate, the substitute reported by the Judiciary Committee was adopted, and the bill finally passed, 23 to 18. A message was received from the President, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, with the correspondence and papers concerning mediation or arbitration on the part of the French Government. We give in this morning's Times the essential portions of this correspondence. A resolution was adopted requesting the President to communicate to the Senate any information he may have relative to the use of negroes by the French army in Mexico.

In the House, the bill reported from the Committee on Territories, to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Montana, contiguous to Oregon and Washington, was passed. The Senate's amendments to the bill for the relief of citizens of Minnesota were concurred in. The resolutions of the Assembly of New-York, recommending a reduction of the paper duties, were presented. The Senate's amendments to the House bill to indemnify the President for arrests, &c., were considered, but the subject was finally postponed until Tuesday, a disposition to fillibuster being manifested by the Democrats. The Naval Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, but no further amendments were made. The Fortification bill was then considered until the adjournment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a number of petitions in favor of the use of dummy engines on the Brooklyn Central Railroad were presented. The bill to authorize the payment of the interest on Canal drafts, protested for non-payment, was reported favorably; also, the bill to appropriate the proceeds of the State tax for the support of the Common Schools. The latter was ordered to the first Committee of the Whole. The General Bounty bill was considered during the remainder of the day session.

In the Assembly notice was given of a bill to provide horse railroads in New-York so as to protect the interests of citizens and tax-payers, and a bill was introduced to subject to proper police regulations all cars on City railroads. The bill for the removal of obstructions in the Hudson River was introduced. A bill authorizing Commodore Vanderbilt to extend the pier on the south side of Pier No. 1 North River, was introduced; also, a bill to make the pay of members of the Common Council three thousand dollars per annum. The concurrent resolution allowing the Senate to adjourn from the 19th to the 25th inst., was agreed to. The resolutions complimentary to Gen. McClellan, and inviting him to visit the State Capital, were then taken up and adopted, after some modifications. They received 95 affirmative votes. A resolution was offered which directs the Judiciary Committee to report whether a bill can be constitutionally passed imposing a tax on foreigners who neglect to become citizens. Both Houses held evening sessions.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday. A resolution was adopted to authorize the Comptroller to compel the reëstablishment of the abandoned ferry from Peck-slip, New-York, to Grand-street, Williamsburgh, according to the term of the franchise for the ferry sold in 1859 for a period of ten years, and also to be informed by what authority the Peck-slip dock is used by the New-Haven Steamboat Company. A report from the Committee appointed to proceed to Virginia and obtain the remains of Adjutant Laty, of the Fifty-second Regiment New-York Volunteers, who fell at Fredericksburgh, will be found entire in the official proceedings. It appears by this report that, at Washington, the Committee were unable to obtain permission from headquarters to go to Falmouth, although private individuals were daily going thither, on private business, upon passes procured from subordinate officials. After receiving the promise of the Secretary of War that he would telegraph them when they could have the desired passes, the Committee returned to New-York. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee to go after the body when notified by the Secretary of War that it is practicable for them to procure it. The resolution to celebrate Washington's birthday was concurred in, and the blank appropriation for the purpose was filled with the sum of $5,000. An ordinance was passed to employ an agent in the Public Administrator's office, at a salary of $2,000, to administrate upon the estates of soldiers from this City who die intestate, either here or elsewhere. The Board adjourned to next Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The trial of Dennis P. Sullivan for the murder of Thomas Byrnes, was continued in the Oyer and Terminer yesterday. Ex-Recorder Smith summed up the case for the prisoner, occupying a little more than four hours. At the close of his argument the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning, when District-Attorney Hall will make the closing argument for the people, and Judge Leonard will charge the jury.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, the trial of Adolph Blank for stealing $1,200 from his employer, Albert Dung, was concluded by a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded for sentence on Saturday. Thos. Ward and James Wycoff, each pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and were remanded. Margaret Schmidt pleaded guilty to petit larceny. Eliza Ann Tallner pleaded guilty to an attempt to steal $60 from a returned soldier, named Theodore Beaucoft, and was remanded for sentence.

An action is pending in the Supreme Court, and now on trial at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, before Hon. Henry Hogeboom, as referee, brought by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company against the Pennsylvania Coal Company, to recover a large amount of tolls claimed to be due to the plaintiffs under an agreement with the defendants for enlarging the plaintiffs' canal for joint use—which in the aggregate involves upwards of a $1,000,000. The evidence in the case was taken before a referee, and in documentary form amounts to some 135,000 folios, and in opening the argument one of the counsel spoke *eighteen days*. The argument is still in progress, counsel on each side being limited to the short space of *twenty-four* days. Some of the most distinguished lawyers in this City and State are retained in the case.

The price of Gold fell off ½@¾ ⅌ cent. yesterday, closing 154½; Exchange, 169½. Stocks closed dull; Eries, 73¾ ⅌ cent.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were in more demand yesterday; prices of Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Hog products were firmer. Whisky was much brisker, but decidedly cheaper. The movements in Groceries, Metals, Fruit, Hemp and Naval Stores were quite limited. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hides, Hops, Leather, Tallow and Tobacco. Freights were quiet.

The Western Copperheads—Duty of Loyal Men.

The loyal members of the Illinois Legislature have threatened to withdraw, and leave the two Houses without the constitutional two-thirds quorum, in order to prevent the passage of the Armistice and Convention resolutions of the Copperhead majority. This expedient has been, in time past, more than once resorted to by the Democratic party of Indiana, in order to prevent the election of a political opponent to the United States Senate. But these are wretched precedents, established by reckless men; and we are happy to learn that, though sorely tried, the loyal men of the Western Legislatures have concluded to take advantage of no such example, and stand to their positions. Let the event be what it may, it is of the first importance that the regular constitutional Government should be, in all respects, strictly maintained by every friend of the war, for that alone is the principle on which the war rightly rests.

It is, no doubt, true that those Legislatures are not the genuine exponents of the popular will, in respect to this great question of peace. They were elected mainly on other issues—particularly the matter of arbitrary arrests, to which even the staunchest supporters of the war may be opposed, and the manner in which the war has been prosecuted, which, in fact, has been unsatisfactory to nearly everybody. These armistice measures have been sprung upon the people since, and are solely the work of political intriguers, who have been covertly false from the outset. It is hoped that, by force of party cohesion, they can be carried through the Legislatures, whether acceptable to the people or not. The attempt may succeed in the Legislatures both of Illinois and Indiana. If so, a great public scandal undoubtedly will have been committed; but its practical consequences, if let alone, cannot possibly be so dangerous as would be the adoption of any disorganizing means to prevent it.

The independent State action contemplated in these Copperhead movements, cannot at most involve more than three or four of the loyal States. It would be impossible to force armistice resolutions through any other Northern Legislatures, as now constituted, than those of Indiana, Illinois, and possibly New-Jersey; and equally impossible to procure from any others any semblance of an authorization for a Convention of States. Aside from the lasting stain brought upon the State escutcheons, there would, we believe, be little practical mischief. Legislative resolutions for an armistice can have no effect upon the action of the National Government. A Convention of the three or four States which alone could be induced to send authorized delegates, would prove but another Hartford Convention in unpopularity and impotence.

The Democratic party at large, whatever may be its disposition in particular States, is not so infatuated as to lend itself to any such opposition to the war as these Copperheads project. Its leaders are ready enough to make the most of the minor issues against the Administration, but, we may rely upon it, they will beware of taking direct issue on the cardinal point of war or peace. They understand full well that it would bury their party beyond all resurrection.

When old Polonius said:

> "Beware
> Of entrance to a quarrel; but, being in,
> Bear it that the opposer may beware of thee,"

it was his Saxon blood that spoke. It has always been characteristic of this race, that when once engaged in a war it fights with ever increasing determination. There is not a case in either English or American history in which an anti-war party has prevailed, *after the war had been once commenced*. Parties have successfully prevented war in advance, and derived additional credit from it; but never has one interfered to arrest a war which the Government was actually carrying on, without being overborne and crushed. This has been so, irrespectively of the original merits of the war or its practical management. It was the fact that Lord North was at war that, more than anything else, kept him in the Premiership through the whole period of our Revolution, in spite of all his lack of practical wisdom. It was the force of this war spirit, when once aroused, which sustained Pitt and his Tory successors in their twenty years' contest with France, notwithstanding the most stupendous blunders, and which prostrated the English Whig party so that it never recovered until, long after the restoration of peace, it was able to take advantage of the Reform agitations of 1830. It was the same force that made the late Crimean war, in spite of all its mismanagement, so much more popular in England in its second year than it was in its first. France found difficulty in dragging England into that war, but found more difficulty in dragging her out of it. So, too, in our last war with England. The Federal party that opposed the war constantly grew weaker under it, and at its close perished forever. The war with Mexico, after it once began, became daily more popular; and the Whig party, which originally opposed it, saved itself from annihilation only by withdrawing all practical opposition to it, and afterward adopting as their Presidential candidate the General who, more than any other, with a single exception, was identified with it.

Now, ascribe this peculiarity of the race to pride, or passion, or principle, or what you please—it matters not. The fact remains that a war once undertaken by Anglo-Saxon arms has to be thoroughly fought through, whatever its vicissitudes; and that the political party which attempts to put itself in the way is invariably crushed. It has proved so in wars which were originally wrong and needless. With a double certainty, it will prove so in a war, like the present, imposed by every obligation and necessity which can apply to man as a social being.

These anti-war plotters give us no concern. They may mislead the people up to a certain limit by false professions, but their influence ceases the moment it is once clearly understood what their real objects are. They can neither take this Northern people to the feet of Jeff. Davis, nor put them, in open day, on any road that leads in that direction. There is no strength or art in party leadership that can effect it. They who attempt it will accomplish nothing but their own ruin.

Let the popular heart be firmly trusted. Though it may at times seem to sink, we may depend upon it that it will carry this war through. It will show itself abundantly able to foil all the obstructive and subversive devices of the enemies of the war, whenever the day of necessity actually comes; and this, too, without any resort to other than regular constitutional remedies. Every public representative of the Union feeling should be thoroughly pervaded with this faith, and never permit his zeal to betray him into any act of a disorganizing tendency, however revolutionary may be the schemes of the enemies of the war. Sympathy with rebellion can fitly be lawless; but true loyalty must needs hold fast to principle.

The French Proposal.

We publish this morning the diplomatic correspondence sent to the Senate yesterday by the President, in response to the resolution adopted a day or two ago, calling for any correspondence between our Government and that of France on the subject of mediation. It embraces sundry letters that passed between Mr. Dayton, M. Drouyn de Lhuys and Mr. Seward during the last four months. All the documents are of great interest, and some of them of the highest importance. In all his suggestions or offers of mediation, the French Minister expresses the greatest regard for the honor and independence of the American Government; and in the various replies to these suggestions and offers, Mr. Seward is firm and decided in expressing the refusal of this Government to entertain any proposition in regard to the conduct of our domestic affairs from any foreign quarter whatsoever.

The two letters, however, which will attract universal attention and consideration are the one from M. Drouyn de Lhuys, dated on the 9th of last month, in which he proposes a meeting of Commissioners from North and South on neutral ground, and Mr. Seward's reply to this proposition, dated on the 6th inst. It is true, nobody can have avoided observing the denial transmitted through the Associated Press yesterday, that any such proposition as this of the French Minister had ever been made to our Government. But it is impossible that the publication of the telegram should have been officially authorized, when, on the very day of its publication, the document containing the proposition was to be sent to the Senate. To understand distinctly what the latest Imperial idea in regard to the mode of settling our difficulties really is, it may be worth while to excise from the letter of M. Drouyn de Lhuys the sentences in which it is given:

> "If the Cabinet of Washington," says he, "believes that it ought to repel any foreign intervention, could it not honorably accept the idea of *direct informal conferences* with the authority which may represent the States of the South? * * * The opening of informal conferences between the belligerent parties *does not necessarily imply the immediate cessation of hostilities*. * * * Representatives or *Commissioners of the two parties could assemble at such point as it should be deemed proper to designate*, and which could, for this purpose, *be declared neutral*."

These passages, it will be seen, tally in every particular with the statements on the subject which we received from Europe, by the steamship *Europa*, on Tuesday last.

Mr. Seward, in his reply to this dispatch, after a rapid survey of the present military situation in this country, tells the French Minister that the suggestion is not an extraordinary one, and it may well have been thought by the Emperor a feasible one. But, says he, it amounts to nothing less than a proposition that while this Government is engaged in suppressing an armed insurrection, with the purpose of maintaining the constitutional national authority and preserving the integrity of the country, it shall enter into diplomatic discussion with the insurgents upon the questions whether that authority shall not be renounced, and whether the country shall not be delivered over to disunion, to be quickly followed by anarchy. After thus putting aside the Imperial offer, Mr. Seward suggests that the true and constitutional forum for debate between the alienated parties is the Congress of the United States, where there are vacant seats inviting the Senators and Representatives of the discontented party who may be constitutionally sent there from the States involved in the insurrection.

Mr. Seward, in this dispatch, upholds with splendid power the national honor, and puts in the clearest light the national spirit and purpose. It is a document of extraordinary power and eloquence, and of unmistakable meaning, and in every respect is fully up to the height of the great argument.

The Lessons of Experienc.

The prolongation of the war, though it has been productive of much suffering and of much loss, is nevertheless proving instrumental in furnishing us abundantly with the thing, of all others, which, as a nation, we most needed—experience. There is one point in particular, and the most important, perhaps, of all those which now interest us, upon which the events of each day are casting a flood of light. We are having, in short, what nothing short of a struggle of great violence and intensity could possibly have afforded us—a practical exemplification of the nature and tendencies of the theory that the United States form simply a confederacy, as opposed to the theory that they form a nation. The secession of the Southern States is, of course, an illustration on a gigantic scale of the legitimate results of the doctrine that each State has the right to quit the Union at pleasure.

Those who supported this notion in former days, particularly here at the North, loudly assured us that there was nothing dangerous in it, but that its maintenance was necessary as a check upon the central power; that though it was just and expedient that each State should possess the right of going out when it willed, it was certain that none of them would ever exercise it, as long as the Constitution remained intact; that the States were held together by considerations of self-interest of the plainest and most powerful kind, as well as by certain geographical facts, such as the absence of dividing chains of mountains, and the presence of a river like the Mississippi, which runs from one end of the Union to the other. Of the fallacy of all this we have now abundant proof. We now know, what mere reflection might have taught us long ago, that apparent and real self-interest differ widely, and that men act with just as much vigor and determination and rashness upon mistaken notions of what is for their advantage as upon correct ones; and what is, if possible, of still more moment, that passion has had in all ages and will have to the end of the world, particularly in ignorant communities, far more to do with bringing about revolutions than either the hope of gain or the fear of loss. The theory, too, that a political organization like ours can be held together by a river, no matter what may be the prejudices, folly or patriotism, or difference of the dwellers on its banks, had not the smallest foundation either in history or in human nature. No Empire or Republic has ever been held together by a river, while navigable rivers do now, and have in all ages, flowed through the territory of several different Powers, without exercising the smallest disturbing influence in their relations.

It has also been alleged by the same preachers, that even if those States which wished to leave the Union, did leave it, for those which remained in it voluntarily and contentedly, it would answer all the purposes of its founders, and all the desires and expectations of its citizens. We have to thank the destructives of the North for furnishing us now, every day, with proofs that this doctrine is just as fallacious and as dangerous as the other. We deny in toto, that any States whatever can form a Union that will be of any value, let them be ever so willing to remain in it, as long as the theory prevails that the Union does not consist of one people, but of a number of separate organizations. A ship that would sail simply in fair weather and with a smooth sea, but that was sure to founder in a gale, would not be rated very high; and a political organization that could only hold together in times of profound peace and unbounded prosperity, can hardly be said to be worth the trouble of keeping it up. And yet this is precisely the kind of organization that the Democrats are now trying to prove the Union to be. They are verifying to the letter all that history has set down, and all that the shrewdest political philosophers have said or written against mere confederacies of separate and distinct States. We may form a tolerably accurate idea from what we see going on around us now, of what would take place supposing we admitted, as these men ask us to do, the theory that the adhesion of each State to the Union is optional. All would go well as long as there was plenty to gain, and nothing to pay. But suppose us to be engaged in another war, such as that which we are now waging—and this is a contingency the test for which every nation must constantly stand ready—and suppose the first flush of enthusiasm over, and the disasters to have been numerous, as they always are, and the enemy to be still determined, as he always seems to be and proclaims himself to be, and the Government to be imbecile, as all free Governments appear to be at the outset of every great struggle, should we, or should we not have the State organizations proposing to get out of the arena and leave their brothers to fight it out, as Illinois and Indiana are now proposing? Should we, or should we not, have these same organizations arrogating to themselves, as some of them are now doing, the right of transacting the National business instead of attending to their own? Should we, or should we not, have some of them proposing to treat for peace with the enemy, either on behalf of the whole Union or for themselves only, thus encouraging him, and disheartening and paralyzing their countrymen? Should or should we not, have the demagogues of each State playing on the selfishness, ignorance and want of principle of the lowest portion of the community, by proposing that "our State" should get rid of her share of the "overwhelming war debt" by "cutting loose from the whole concern. Should we, or should we not, have constant intrigues designed to bring the States into collision with the National Government by threats of resistance to the draft and to taxation? Should we, or should we not, have such suggestions and innuendoes as the following, which we cut from a "Democratic" print, constantly thrown out for the purpose of calling into the service of faction all that is base in human nature, and most degraded and unscrupulous in the national character?

> "Another reason why the West will go with the South, if the Union is dissolved, is found in the disproportion between the Northern and Southern war debt. This would be a subsidiary consideration, but still one of much weight. The Southern debt, with the West to share it, and the public domain to dispose of, would be a comparatively light burden. The West has no manufactures to protect and would reap none of the incidental benefits of taxation. Its men of wealth are not money-dealers and holders of Government securities, and have not the same interest as those of the East in the payment of the public debt. But if the West goes with the South, there will be opened before the East a terrible gulf of repudiation and dishonor."

And, though last not least, would not these things be so well known and so surely counted on by all who either hate or fear us, that our enemies would in every contest with us rely with even more confidence upon their power to paralyze us by fomenting divisions, than upon their power to vanquish us in the field? Foote's propositions to the Northwest are a fair specimen of the difficulties we should have to encounter under this head, and it must not be forgotten that in this war against the South, we have more at stake, and therefore stronger reasons for union and harmony than we should ever have in any other. We are now fighting, not only for our place amongst the nations of the earth, but for our very existence as a nation, and if in a crisis so momentous the enemy finds plenty of aid in our own ranks, how would it be if peace only involves the loss of territory, of influence, or submission to an insult, an outrage?

Gen. McDowell.—We publish this morning the personal defence of Gen. McDowell, presented to the Court of Inquiry on Tuesday last. Those who have not had time or disposition to bring together all the loose ends of the evidence given in the case, which we have published from day to day during the months in which the trial has been going on, will find in this document a capital *résumé* of the facts,—put, of course, in a light favorable to the speaker, but at the same time apparently calm, just and truthful. It is not for the public or the Press, of course, to prejudge the decision of the Court of Inquiry. It may be favorable, it may be adverse, but certainly Gen. McDowell seems to have very effectually disposed of the main part of the charges that have been made against him.

In his close he refers feelingly to the humiliation he has had to undergo in his investigation, on charges as baseless as they are senseless. "The charge of treason," he says, "is a fit pendant to the one of drunkenness, and quite as true, seeing that, to this day, I have never drank anything but water." He asks, in conclusion: "Is it not a bad symptom in the nation when such things can take place? Can its officers sustain themselves under such a system, and render that service which the country needs in its present critical state, and must have, as a condition of its salvation?"

Laura Keene in Brooklyn.—Miss Laura Keene takes a benefit to-night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. In justice to all concerned, the fair manager should receive a bumper at the hands of those for whose pleasure she has so successfully catered.

The Peace Resolutions in New-Jersey.

Trenton, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 12.

The Democratic caucus broke up at a late hour last night. The object was to discuss the resolutions in regard to the war and the state of National affairs. Messrs. Holsman and English, of Bergen, advocated the peace resolutions of Mr. Holsman, offered in the Senate about two weeks ago. Mr. Vematta, of Morris; Mr. Randolph, of Hudson, and others, opposed them. The debate was spirited. The resolutions of Mr. Randolph, introduced in the Senate last week, were adopted as a basis for the action or policy of the Democratic majority. The whole subject will probably be ventilated in both Houses next week. The Republican members will agree upon their basis, and try to get it adopted.

The Peace Resolutions in Illinois.

Springfield, Ill., Thursday, Feb. 12.

Peace resolutions were passed in the House to-day, by a vote of 52 to 28.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

GOV. CURTIN ON ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

Harrisburgh, Penn., Thursday, Feb. 12.

Gov. Curtin sent a message to the Pennsylvania Legislature to-day with reference to "arbitrary arrests," contending that Congress alone has the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and recommending the passage of resolutions requesting Congress to take such action as may bring the guilty to punishment and relieve the innocent. While Gov. Curtin admits that these arrests were necessary at the commencement of the rebellion, he does not think that there is any occasion for them at the present time.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Finance Bill Through the Senate.

The Missouri Emancipation Bill Also Passed by that Body.

Preparations for the Expedition to Texas.

A COLLECTOR FOR JERSEY CITY

Revelations Regarding the Richmond Prisons.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 12.

PASSAGE OF THE BANK BILL.

The passage of the Bank bill in the Senate to-day, by a majority of only two votes, has created the impression in some quarters that it will fail in the House. Those best informed, however, or who should be, are very sanguine of its ultimate success.

Secretary Chase was in the Senate to-day, and is naturally gratified at the passage of the Bank bill. Senator Howard, who opposed it in a speech yesterday, consented to support it to-day to save it from defeat.

MISSOURI EMANCIPATION.

Senator Henderson's Missouri Emancipation bill got through the Senate, though struggling against the opposition of enemies who should have been its best friends. There seems to be little doubt of its success in the House, unless the radical Republicans unite with the Copperheads to insure its defeat.

THE MEDIATION DISPATCHES.

There is not the slightest warrant for saying that any issue of veracity has arisen between Messrs. Seward and Mercier. Mr. Seward's letter to Mr. Dayton, rejecting the proposal for commissioners, commands universal admiration. It indicates the position which the Government will take, and hold, on any and every proposition from any foreign Power to interfere by action, advice or suggestion in the war against the rebellion. There is neither doubt nor hesitation anywhere on this point.

SUPPRESSING THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Instructions were issued yesterday to our cruisers, in conformity with the provisions of the treaty for suppressing the Slave-trade. There has never been any sharp correspondence between Secretaries Seward and Welles on this subject, as the *Tribune* alleges. The English Minister always conceded the belligerent right of search. There never has been any difference of opinion with anybody on this point.

THE TEXAS EXPEDITION.

The arrangements for the long talked of Texas Expedition will be completed at Headquarters here, it is thought, during the present week. Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, is expected here in a few days, to urge upon the Administration the appointment of Gen. Butler to the chief command, if, in the meantime, he is not selected to fill a more responsible position.

GUERRILLA WARFARE IN TENNESSEE.

Authority was to-day issued by the War Department to Gen. Grant to accept the services of such Tennesseeans as may offer there for the suppression of guerrilla warfare in that State.

SENATE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

An adjourned meeting of the caucus of Republican Senators was held this morning, at which it is understood that they agreed upon the order of business for the remainder of the session.

VISITORS.

Hon. H. J. [illegible]ymond and Parke Godwin, of the *Evening Post*, are here. Thurlow Weed left yesterday.

THE PAPER DUTY.

Messrs. Harper, Appleton, Mason and Raymond had a hearing before the Committee of Ways and Means to-day on the remission of the paper duty.

THE RICHMOND PRISONERS.

Prisoners from Richmond say that the rebel prisons in that city are filled with loyal citizens from Eastern Tennessee and Northwestern Virginia, and that they are treated ten times worse than the prisoners of war. About a week before the prisoners left Richmond an order came from the rebel Secretary of War ordering the release of two citizens of East Tennessee, who had been in confinement for eighteen months. The jailor, to whom the order was addressed, upon looking over his books, found that the two men whose names were specified, had died *three months previous*.

ARRIVAL OF CIVILIAN PRISONERS RELEASED FROM RICHMOND.

A boat, with about two hundred civilian prisoners from Richmond, arrived at Annapolis yesterday morning. Among the prisoners who arrived were those captured by Stuart in his late raid upon Dumfries and Burke's Station. The prisoners say they were treated shamefully by the rebels, who did not give them half enough to eat.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS CAUGHT.

On Monday night last one of our gunboats on the Lower Potomac, captured as they were crossing the river into Maryland, eleven white and five colored men. The white men had on their persons nearly *twenty-five thousand dollars in gold*. The whole party were committed to the Old Capitol Prison, to await examination. Some of the men claim to be refugees.

NOMINATIONS FOR BRIGADIERS.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations for Brigadier-Generals: Col. Webster, of Illinois, and Col. Morris, son of Geo. P. Morris, of the *Home Journal*.

THE COURTS OF THE DISTRICT.

Senator Harris, from the Judiciary Committee, to-day introduced his important bill reorganizing the Courts in this District. It abolishes all Courts except the Orphan's Court, and provides for a Supreme Court for the District of Columbia, consisting of four Justices, one of whom shall be Chief Justice, to be appointed by the President, and with salaries of $3,500 each.

COLLECTOR AT JERSEY CITY.

The Senate to-day passed the House bill providing for an Assistant Collector of Customs at Jersey City. It is understood that there are about thirty applicants for the place, and the number is rapidly increasing.

BRIDGING THE OHIO.

A bill was to-day introduced into the House, providing for four railway bridges over the Ohio River—at Louisville, Cincinnati, Nashville and the mouth of the Big Sandy River. The steamboat interests will make a violent opposition, on the ground that the navigation of the Ohio River will be seriously obstructed.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 12.

THE BOOK AND NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.

A meeting of prominent book and newspaper publishers was held, yesterday, in this city. To-day, a delegation from them, consisting of Messrs. Raymond, Appleton, Harper, Osborn, Wilson and others, representing various parts of the country, had a conference with the Committee of Ways and Means, and presented their reasons why the duty on paper should be reduced. It was stated before the Committee that it would cost eighteen cents per pound to import paper with the duty all off. At the present duty of thirty-five per cent., and with exchange at sixty per cent., not one pound could be imported. Consequently no revenue could be obtained from this source until the duty was reduced. There is no duty on imported rags.

THE REBEL REPORTS FROM TEXAS.

No apprehensions whatever are entertained here as to the safety of the *Brooklyn*. Rear Admiral FARRAGUT, in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, lays great stress upon the want of naval officers. During the war of 1812, he frequently heard some of the most intelligent British officers say, that our great success in the encounters between the smaller vessels, was owing to the great number of officers we had in our vessels, and the small number they had in theirs. They seldom had more than three or four, and when those were killed or wounded the men had no one to lead them. This was the case recently in the affair of the *Harriet Lane*. It is stated that she was surrendered by a Master's Mate, and perhaps, the Admiral adds, "the same was the case in regard to the *Hatteras*." He urgently shows the importance of providing trained naval officers, and in this has the hearty coöperation of the Secretary of the Navy.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 12.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the credentials of Hon. WILLIAM SPRAGUE, elected United States Senator from the State of Rhode Island for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, requesting the Senators of that State to vote for the repeal of duty on printing paper.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) presented the petition of wounded soldiers, asking for an ambulance corps.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) also presented a petition for an ambulance corps.

Mr. HICKS, of Maryland, (Union,) presented the petition of the citizens of Suffolk, New-York, asking that the Constitution be altered, so as to recognize our dependence on the great Ruler of the Universe, whose name is not mentioned in that instrument; also, asking that every state paper and law shall have the words "God prosper and protect the Republic," attached to it.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented the petition of HORACE H. DAY, asking to be authorized to construct a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented the petition of JACOB BALDWIN, of Pennsylvania, stating that disloyal newspapers are circulated in the army, and asking Congress to enact a law to prohibit the circulation of such papers.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New Jersey, (Rep.) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to provide for an Assistant Collector of Customs to reside in Jersey City. Passed.

Mr. HARRIS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to reorganize the Courts of the District of Columbia, with a substitute.

Mr. KING, of New York, (Rep.) called up the bill to increase the number of Major and Brigadier Generals.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to amend so as to limit the increase to twenty Major and fifty Brigadier Generals. He thought there was no necessity for so large an increase. The trouble had been that any one could get a recommendation for office. He thought if there were fewer officers there would be fewer leaves of absence to come to Washington to seek for promotion. The old road to military honor—service in the field—seemed to be abandoned, and a new road found through papers signed by those who knew nothing of military matters.

The morning hour expired, and the Currency bill was taken up and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Arnold, Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Harding, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Nesmyth, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Carlile, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Foot, Grimes, Henderson, Hicks, Kennedy, King, Latham, McDougall, Powell, Rice, Richardson, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Turpie, Wall, Wilson of Missouri—21.

The bill to aid the State of Missouri in emancipation was then taken up.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) proceeded to address the Senate in opposition to it. He thought that this was not the proper time for such measures, but the difficulties of the country seem to have been taken advantage of to secure emancipation. He contended at some length that there was no authority in the Constitution for appropriation of money for such purposes. It was a proposal to surrender their rights to the General Government, and thus destroy our present form of Government and make a centralized despotism. He believed the whole conduct of this war to have been most unwise and unconstitutional. Confiscation bills, arbitrary arrests and emancipation schemes had broken up the unity of the people, who before were united for the Union and the Constitution, and had raised much fear and dissension in many States.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to reduce the amount paid for each slave emancipated from three hundred dollars to two hundred dollars. He said that he (SUMNER) felt humbled to think the Senate was considering the value of a human being.

The amendment of Mr. SUMNER was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Carlile, Clarke, Collamer, Fessenden, Grimes, Harlan, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Pomeroy, Rice, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Arnold, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Hicks, Howard, Latham, McDougall, Morrill, Richardson, Ten Eyck, Wall, Wilson of Missouri—17.

Mr. SUMNER then moved to strike out the word "gradual," so as to make the emancipation immediate.

The motion was rejected.

YEAS—Messrs. Carlile, Collamer, Cowan, Fessenden, Grimes, Harlan, Lane of Kansas, Pomeroy, Sumner, Wade, Wilson of Massachusetts—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Arnold, Chandler, Clark, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Hicks, Howard, Howe, King, Latham, McDougall, Morrill, Nesmith, Powell, Rice, Richardson, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Missouri—27.

Mr. SUMNER proceeded to address the Senate. He was willing to give money for immediate emancipation, but not one cent for delayed emancipation. This measure could be defended on no other ground than as a war measure; and as a war measure, it should be prompt. It was proper that emancipation should commence in Missouri, where, by the remissness of Congress, it was allowed to enter, the people forgetting that there was any compromise to be made with God. Whatever was given for immediate emancipation was a blow struck at rebellion. Whatever was given to prospective emancipation, was a gratuity and tribute to Slavery.

The substitute reported by the Judiciary Committee was then adopted—Yeas, 27; Nays, 10.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 23 Yeas against 18 Nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Arnold, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Doolittle, Foot, Foster, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Fessenden, Grimes, Harding, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Powell, Richardson, Saulsbury, Ten Eyck, Turpie, Wall, Wilson of Missouri—18.

ABSENT—Messrs. Bayard, Dixon, Hale, (sick,) Rice, Sherman, Willey, Hicks.

Mr. HICKS stated that he had paired off with Mr. WILLEY. He would have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) stated that if Mr. RICE had been present, he would have voted against the bill.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the bill to prevent and punish fraud against the revenue.

A message was received from the President, in response to a resolution of the Senate, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, with the correspondence and papers concerning mediation or arbitration on the part of the French Government. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate any information he may have relative to the use of negroes by the French army in Mexico. Adopted.

At 4½ o'clock, the Senate took a recess until 6½.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to prevent and punish frauds on the revenue. Several amendments were adopted, and the bill was passed.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) called up the bill to fix the time of holding Courts in Wisconsin and Iowa, which was passed.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the admission of Nevada, Nebraska, and Colorado as new States; also a bill to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Montana. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. WILSON, (Massachusetts,) called up the bill to increase the number of Major and Brigadier-Generals, the question being on the amendment to limit the increase to twenty Major-Generals and fifty Brigadier-Generals.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) thought there was no occasion for any increase in Generals. There were many Generals doing nothing, and a great many regiments were thinned out so that it did not need so many Generals. He moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. WILSON, (Massachusetts,) claimed that there were not Generals enough confirmed to properly officer the Army of the Potomac.

Mr. WALL, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) asked how many Generals there were out of service and drawing pay.

Mr. WILSON said there were five Major-Generals: McCLELLAN, FREMONT, McDOWELL, BUELL and CLAY. There were twenty-seven confirmed and forty-eight sent for confirmation. There were some Brigadiers out of service but not a great many.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. GRIMES, RICHARDSON and WILSON.

The motion to lay on the table was withdrawn, and Mr. FESSENDEN's amendment, limiting the increase to twenty Major and fifty Brigadier-Generals, was adopted. Yeas, 24; Nays, 13.

Mr. RICHARDSON thought it would be necessary to create a system of brevet promotion for gallant service in the field, thus driving these officers to the field to seek for rank and honor there.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said it had been a serious question whether they had power to give brevet rank to officers of volunteers.

Mr. CARLILE wanted to know if it could not be done under the war power.

Mr. WILSON said that power was pretty extensive, but it was doubtful if the President could confer brevet rank on officers appointed by the Governors of States.

Mr. RICHARDSON said it was only giving honor to men for gallant conduct in the field, and he saw no reason why Congress could not do it.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said the President could appoint a Lieutenant appointed by the Governor, as a Brigadier, if he chose.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment that beyond the number authorized by this act, and laws herein referred to, no General shall be appointed in any branch of the public service. Adopted.

The bill passed—Yeas, 22; Nays, 14.

Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 12.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on Territories, to provide for the temporary government of the Territory of Montana, contiguous to the State of Oregon and Territory of Washington.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.) moved to strike out the following proviso:

That, whereas, Slavery is prohibited in said Territory by the act of Congress of June 19, 1862, nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize or permit its existence therein.

Disagreed to; 39 against 96.

The bill passed; yeas 86, nays 40.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill for the relief of the citizens of Minnesota, sufferers by the Indians.

Mr. FRANK, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented the resolutions of the Assembly of New-York, recommending the reduction of the duties on imported printing paper; and the resolutions of the same body in favor of a general bankrupt law.

The House took up the Senate's amendments to the House bill to indemnify the President for arrests made under the suspension of the *habeas corpus*.

A disposition was manifested to take a vote on the amendment without debate, when Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved to adjourn. Negatived by a yea and nay vote.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved a call of the House.

Mr. VOORHEES said if the consideration of the subject be postponed until Tuesday, as suggested by Mr. STEVENS, for the purpose of allowing reasonable debate, all this trouble would cease.

In this there was a general concurrence.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation bill.

No further amendments were made. The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House.

The Fortification bill was taken up.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) wanted to know why $800,000 were appropriated for the State of Maine and none for the great West.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) said the House recently defeated the measure for the latter, by which gunboats might pass from the Mississippi to the Northern lakes. Naval armament, and not forts, were proposed for its protection.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, (Rep.,) said if Mr. COX beat his head against the softest part of New England, it would do his head more harm than the spot with which it came in contact.

Mr. SAMUEL C. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said New England could take care of herself, either in or out of the Union. If it was the object of Mr. COX and his friends to leave New England out in the cold, they should leave her some means of defence.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Rep.,) briefly adverted to gunboats as the most suitable means of defence for the lakes.

An amendment was made for $200,000 for the fortifications of Washington.

The Committee rose and the House passed the Fortification bill.

Adjourned.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Working Day in the House—Extravagance in "Red Books"—The Canal Repair Contracts—More Horse Railroads in New-York—Improving the Navigation of the Hudson—The Defence of New-York Harbor—Compensation to the Common Council—Passage of the McClellan Resolutions, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 12, 1863.

This has been a working day in the House, the General Orders having been gone through and some dozen bills of a local character considered, and most of them passed.

Twenty Red Books, for each and every member, reporter and officer of the House, is, in language more expressive than elegant, cutting it very fat. This is unprecedented, and I cannot think that the House had a clear sense of what it was voting. If it did, and if this is the pitching of the tune to be sung to the end of the session, then the taxpayers will have a doleful chorus to sing. It was a shocking piece of looseness, which found a parallel in the subsequent proposition to cover, cut, &c., the documents of the House. In regard to the public printing, the Comptroller calls attention to the fact, that while the extreme sum in the contract is $50,000, the cost may, with economy, be kept considerably under that sum. It would seem that this part of the report has either not been generally read, or a disposition exists not to heed its suggestions.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Cayuga, gave notice, this morning, of a bill entitled "An act itemizing work on canal repair contracts," which, if passed, will effect a radical change in the contract system. At present, all work on the canal repairs is done by the section and for a gross sum; and under this system, the contractors are interested in getting through their contract with as little work as possible—to the great detriment of the canals. The principles involved in Mr. ROBINSON's bill are indorsed by Ex-State Engineer VAN R. RICHMOND and State Engineer TAYLOR, in their annual reports.

MORE HORSE RAILROADS.

Mr. GOVER gives notice for one in Grand-street, and Mr. LOUTRELL another, under the comprehensive title "of a horse railroad in New-York City, whereby the rights of tax-payers will be recognized." Precisely what that means will probably appear when the bill is reported.

The bill reported by Mr. LEAMY, for the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River, provides:

SECTION 1. That the Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor are authorized and directed to cause to be removed from the channel of the Hudson River all bars, shoals, rocks, &c., which obstruct navigation between Troy and New-Baltimore,—the work to be done under the direction of the State Engineer.

Section second appropriates $60,000 from the general fund for the work, and the Comptroller is directed to make application to the General Government for disbursement.

The bill of Mr. MURPHY, in the Senate, providing for the defence of New-York Harbor, is of a very important character. It appropriates $500,000 to build an iron-clad and to improve the forts in the harbor.

Mr. HUTCHINGS, in the Assembly, reported a bill which provides that the members of the Common Council of New-York, shall receive a compensation of $3,000 per annum, which compensation shall be in lieu of carriage hire and all other expenses, and they shall receive no additional compensation for services as members of Committee, members of the Board of Health, or Relief Committees, or for any other official services, and all fees of the members are hereby abolished.

The resolutions offered by Mr. DARCY, inviting Gen. McCLELLAN, remodeled and improved, were adopted. The shape in which they were originally presented was objectionable, both in language and sentiment, as was well set forth by Mr. LESLIE. Messrs. DAVIS, PARKER, and HEACOCK were excused, and Messrs. COURTNEY, E. HOPKINS, Jr., PRESCOTT and SWEET voted in the negative.

The bill of Senator WOODRUFF, "to provide for the transportation of passengers and freight in the City of New-York, from the North River to other points or locations in said City," is an omnibus of rather huge dimensions, of which more hereafter.

In a political sense, all is not lovely with the New-York delegation. Recent articles have appeared in the *Herald* and *Leader*, the former ridiculing Messrs. DEAN, FIELDS & Co., the latter charging them with having so conducted themselves as to ruin the prospects with which the Democratic party came to Albany. This is unquestionably the very truth. But this is not the only source of difficulty. FERNANDO WOOD having failed to obtain the indorsement of his party in caucus, or even to obtain the support of all the representatives from his City, it is said that therefore Mozart has notified Assemblyman KORN and Senator CONNOLLY that they have been excommunicated. I believe they survive, however, and are tolerably comfortable too, since they have the company of all the other Democrats in the two Houses.

RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 12, 1863.

A number of petitions were presented in favor of the use of the "dummy" engine on the Brooklyn Central Railroad.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To authorise the payment of the interest on the Canal drafts protested for non-payment.

By Mr. SANFORD—To appropriate the proceeds of the State tax for the support of the Common schools.

On motion of Mr. PRUYN, this bill was put forward to a first Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CONNOLLY noticed a bill relative to the city railroads in New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WOODRUFF—Relative to the transportation of passengers and freight from the North River to other points in the City.

The remainder of the session was consumed in the consideration of the General Bounty bill.

Recess till 7 P. M.

The Senate met at 7, the special order being the resolutions relative to the Emancipation Proclamation.

Mr. PRUYN offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That we will maintain and support it in all its integrity against assaults from every quarter—from Secessionists South, or Abolitionists North.

Mr. LOW protested against this coupling in the same breath the Abolitionists of the North with the traitors in arms against the Government at the South.

Mr. HUTCHINGS desired something more definite. What class of people was meant by the Abolitionists of the North? What invasions had they attempted? What rights had they subverted?

Mr. PRUYN said the resolutions had been brought out on the election of a United States Senator, but he submitted whether the resolutions under discussion were such as the majority of the Senate desired to pass. If they were, he would satisfy himself by voting against them. If parties at the South were false to the Government and parties at the North assisted them, he should not hesitate to couple both together. The South attempts to destroy the Government, yet a class of people at the North refuse, through the New-York *Tribune*, to defend the Government unless it pursued a particular course; unless the doctrine of State rights, as understood at the North, was maintained, we should ere long have despotism. It was impossible that the concerns of States stretching across a vast continent could be administered by a central power.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. HUTCHINGS, TRUMAN, LOW, HARDIN and PRUYN.

The amendment was lost, and Mr. LOW's resolution adopted, after several minor amendments.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 12.

Mr. LOUTREL gave notice of a bill to provide horse railroads in New-York so as to protect the interests of citizens and tax-payers.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PAULDING—To authorize Justices of the Peace in Kings County to hold inquests in the respective towns.

By Mr. BOSTWICK—To amend the charter of the Lebanon Springs Railroad.

By Mr. KORN—To subject to proper police regulations all cars on City railroads.

By Mr. LEAMY—To appropriate $60,000 from the general fund to remove obstructions in the Hudson River, the work to be under the direction of the State Engineer.

By Mr. FLYN—To give effect to the resolution of the Common Council of New-York, authorizing Commodore VANDERBILT to extend the pier on the south side of Pier No. 1, North River.

By Mr. LESLIE—To make corporations or persons liable in case of the death of a person injured by their neglect.

By Mr. HUTCHINGS—To provide that the pay of the members of the Common Council shall be $3,000 a year salary, in lieu of any fees or extra compensation.

By Mr. O'BRIAN—Repealing the laws relating to the election of constables in New-York, and giving the Sheriff, with the advice and consent of the Board of Supervisors, power to appoint four Marshals for each Judicial District Court, to hold office for the same term as the Judges of the Courts.

The concurrent resolution allowing the Senate to adjourn from the 19th to the 25th inst., was agreed to.

THE COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS TO GEN. McCLELLAN.

Mr. DARCY's resolutions, inviting Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN to visit the Capital as the guest of the State, were modified by him so as to request the Governor to forward a copy of the resolutions to Gen. McCLELLAN, instead of a committee being appointed to wait upon him.

Messrs. SHERWOOD and REDDINGTON withdrew their amendments.

Mr. DARCY's resolutions were then carried, only four members voting against them.

The following are the negative votes: Messrs. COURTNEY, S. HOPKINS, Jr., PRESCOTT and SWEET.

Three others, Messrs. DAVIS, HEACOCK and PARKE, were excused from voting, each announcing that if they were compelled to vote they should vote in the negative.

The resolutions received ninety-five affirmative votes.

TAX ON FOREIGNERS.

Mr. KEON offered resolutions directing the Judiciary Committee to report whatever bill can be constitutionally passed, imposing a tax on foreigners who neglect to become citizens of the United States after the term required for their naturalization.

RED BOOKS.

The House then voted twenty Red Books to each member, officer and reporter. Recess till 7 o'clock.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock. The special order, the Governor's message, was taken up in Committee of the Whole, J. S. HAVENS, of Suffolk, in the Chair.

Judge DEAN took the floor, and in an elaborate speech replied to the remarks of P. E. HAVENS, on the questions of the emancipation proclamation and arbitrary arrests. He took ground against the constitutionality of the emancipation proclamation, and showing it to be a failure as a war measure, as which, alone, it was justified by the supporters of the President. He stated from information gained from the Adjutant-General's Department, while New-York has been 225,000 men to the war, only one regiment had been organized since the Proclamation was issued. It had called forth no money, for no loan had been made in New-York or Boston since its issue. It brought no moral support to the Government, for it divided it North, while it unites and focalizes the power of the South. In relation to arbitrary arrests, after a well-digested argument on its unconstitutionality, and reply to the plea of necessity, which he argued was the most dangerous plea used by tyrants, Mr. DEAN declared if the President had the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, the Governor of the State had a similar power within our own State, and might turn the tables on the Republicans who attempted such outrages, if necessary.

At the close of Mr. DEAN's remarks the Committee rose, and the subject was made the special order for next Wednesday evening.

Mr. ROGERS introduced a bill to reduce the fares on all the City railroads.

Mr. HUGHES introduced resolutions declaring that the President had as much power to issue the Emancipation Proclamation as he had to forbid the sun to shine by day, the moon by night, or grass or to grow on the plantations of the South. Laid over.

Adjourned.

The Senatorial Contest in Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Thursday, Feb. 12.

The joint session of the Legislature for the election of United States Senators adjourned yesterday until the 12th of November next.

The thirtieth ballot resulted as follows: PHELPS, 47; WINGATE, 31; BROWN, 29; BRECKINRIDGE, 28; scattering, 6. Necessary to a choice, 71.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to [illegible] on all the leading topics of the day, the [illegible] prepared SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully [illegible] and commercial matter, giving the latest financial news [illegible] market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach.

Relieves wind colic.

Regulates the bowels.

And gives Rest, Health and Comfort to the mother and child. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

ΙΩΔΗΣ..................IODINE WATER.

Pure IODINE in pure WATER. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

Send for a circular.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope Sent by mail, postage paid, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3. Liberal discount to the trade by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., third floor, N. Y. Retailed on Broadway by Fowler & Wells, 308; C. Shepard, 309; Low, 823; McFarland, 957; and Lembke, under Barnum's Museum.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—White satin, kid, linen gaiter boots and slippers for balls and parties; Balmorals and India-rubber boots and shoes for snow and rain, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

The Watch and Jewelry Business of the late JOHN B. GINOCHIE is offered for sale. Inquire on the premises, No. 369 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

FARRELL—SCHLUMPF.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 12, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. J. Orseniga, THOMAS M. FARRELL, U. S. N., and MARY E., daughter of John P. Schlumpf, Esq., of this City.

CARPENTER—CASE.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 12, by Rev. Dr. Potts, ELBERT D. CARPENTER and JENNIE E. CASE, all of this City.

GRISWOLD—SIMON.—In Hackney, on Thursday, Jan. 22, at the Unitarian Church, by Rev. R. B. Aspland, Rector, CHARLES GRISWOLD, Esq., of New-York, late U. S. Consul at Manila, and ISABELLE ALEXANDRINA, daughter of the late Henry Teodore Simon, Esq., of Penang, and adopted daughter of Edward Gassett, Esq., of Boston, U. S.

HILL—YARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, by Rev. Dr. Cox, JEROME S. HILL and ANN AMELIA, daughter of Edmund Yard, of this City.

ROGERS—MORRISON.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. M. Dickson, of Newark, N. J., Mr. WILLIAM C. ROGERS and Miss MAGGIE MORRISON, daughter of James Morrison, Esq., all of this City.

STELLE—HOWE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, by Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, D. D., Mr. JOHN M. STELLE and SARAH M., youngest daughter of James H. Howe, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

ANNIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 12, after a long illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, Miss MARGARET JANE, eldest daughter of John and Mary Annin.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, to-morrow (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 49 West 47th-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, New-Jersey, for interment.

☞ Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

BRINSMADE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 12, JAMES EDWIN, infant son of James B. and Jennie N. Brinsmade.

BROWN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb 11, Mrs. ELIZABETH BROWN, relict of David Brown, aged 90 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her niece, Mrs. Martha Lowerre, No. 50 Hester-st.

BREMEYER.—On Saturday, Feb. 7, at White Oak Church Hospital, Va., of chronic diarrhœa, CLAUDIUS A. BREMEYER, a member of Co. A, First Regiment Long Island Volunteers, with which he participated in the following battles: Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mills, Malvern Hills, second battle of Bull Run, and Fredericksburgh, aged 24 years.

His remains have been brought home, and the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, 9th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Camden and Philadelphia papers please copy.

CUTLER.—In Brooklyn, at the Rectory of St. Ann's Church, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 10, Rev. BENJAMIN CLARK CUTLER, D. D., aged 65 years.

The funeral service will be held in St. Ann's Church, on Friday, Feb. 13, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice. The clergy are requested to meet in the chapel adjoining the church, at 12½ o'clock.

DAYTON.—In this City, on Wednesday night, Feb. 11, after a long and painful illness, PHEBE H., wife of Edward L. Dayton, and daughter of the late Judge Conger, of New-Jersey, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 131 West 25th-st., on Saturday, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock M.

EMBURY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 10, after an illness of several years, EMMA C., wife of Daniel Embury, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Saturday, Feb. 14, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

FARMER.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 12, HARRIET DE LA, wife of Robert G. Farmer, aged 33 years, 10 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 711 8th-av., on Saturday, Feb. 14, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

GLOVER.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 12, SAMUEL GLOVER, in the 62d year of his age.

Funeral will take place at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., on Saturday morning, Feb. 14, at 10½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

GRAVES.—In Hudson City, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at her residence, Mrs. ELIZABETH, widow of the late Amos Graves, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Hudson City Seminary, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 13, at 3 o'clock.

MARCHER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, JAMES MARCHER, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 West 29th-st., on Friday afternoon, Feb. 13, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MEAD.—In Bronxville, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, of fever contracted at camp, Lieut. JOSEPH N. MEAD, Co. K, 119th Regiment New-York State Volunteers, in the 25th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, John M. Masterton, on Saturday, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock M. Cars will leave Harlem Depot, (26th-st. and 4th-av.,) at 10½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot at Bronxville.

MORGAN.—On Thursday evening, SIDNEY, daughter of the late Matthew Morgan, aged 22 years, 3 months and 23 days.

Notice of funeral in the evening papers.

THOMPSON.—In Poughkeepsie, on Monday, Feb. 9, Mrs. PHEBE THOMPSON, relict of the late Thomas Thompson, Esq.

She is lamented by all who knew her, and leaves many relatives and friends to mourn her loss.

WALDIE.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 12, JOSIAH WALDIE, born in Dunse, Scotland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of James Nicholson, No. 242 West 15th-st., on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 15, at 2 o'clock.

WARNER.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, MARIA WARNER, widow of the late Wm. Warner, in the 73d year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Feb. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, John Campbell, No. 9 Essex-st., Jersey City.

WATERBURY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 12, of diphtheria, CORNELIUS WENDELL, son of Charles H. and Catalina Waterbury, aged 22 months.

Funeral on Saturday, Feb. 14, at 2 o'clock, from No. 254 Hicks st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 73.—Feb. 12, 1863.
4, 58, 6, 7, 30, 9, 53, 52, 42, 77, 64, 15, 48.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 74.—Feb. 12, 1863.
46, 30, 24, 60, 49, 66, 45, 10, 36, 69, 16, 68.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 94 Broadway.

☞ THE FOLLOWING IS A STATEMENT OF the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending 31st January, 1863:

Net cash assets 1st February, 1862		$7,839,768 12
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For premiums and policy fees	$1,192,385 38	
For interest on investments	552,642 50	
For Annuities	8,574 00	
Overpaid by Agents	1,683 54	1,755,285 81
		$9,595,053 63
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Paid Claims by Death	$417,216 00	
Paid Additions to same	34,663 79	
Paid Surrendered Policies	74,293 35	
Paid Annuites and Reductions of Premiums	13,478 56	
Paid Profit and Loss	919 98	
Paid Commissions	51,760 95	
Paid Expenses, to wit: Exchange and Postage, Taxes, Advertising, Salaries, Medical Examinations, Law Expenses, Printing and Stationery, Rent, Coal, &c.	84,596 05	$676,885 68
Net Cash Assets 1st February, 1863		$8,918,167 95
Invested as follows:		
Cash on hand, in Trust Companies and in Bank	$1,301,888 43	
Bonds and Mortgages	5,433,058 09	
United States Stocks	2,066,733 36	
Real Estate, &c	93,011 86	
Due from Agents for Cash collected but not remitted	23,476 21	$8,918,167 95
Add:		
Interest accrued, but not due		96,502 56
Interest due and unpaid		19,548 94
Deferred Premiums		176,191 92
Premiums in course of transmission		14,708 42
Gross Assets Feb. 1, 1863		$9,225,119 79

Increase in Net Cash Assets for the year, $1,078,399 83.

Number of Policies in force Feb. 1, 1863, 12,981, insuring the sum of $37,391,490, exclusive of Reversionary additions.

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and find the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

Since the organization of the Company 1,257 deaths have occurred among its members, on whose policies the sum of $4,354,316 49 has been paid, of which $437,269 27 were paid as Dividends or Additions to Policies, and which does not include their participation in the approaching distribution of surplus.

☞ The details of the Dividend of the date of 1st February, 1863, will be announced to Policy holders as soon as practicable.

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SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
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W. SMITH BROWN,
RICHARD PATRICK,
WM. H. POPHAM,
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MILLARD FILLMORE,
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WM. M. VERMILYE,
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WELLINGTON CLAPP,
MELANCT. M. FREEMAN,
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PATENTED, JAN. 6, 1863, BY THE
UNIVERSAL JOINT AND ARTIFICIAL LIMB CO.,
WEIGHS ONLY FOUR POUNDS.
Soldiers, price $50; civilians, $75; silver-plated, $100.
They will lengthen and shorten, and are self-adjusting.
Send for a circular to J. W. WESTON,
No. 491 Broadway, New-York.
N. B.—A competent agent wanted for the New-England States, to be located in Boston.

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NEW STYLES.
Just received from Paris. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
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One door below Canal-st.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS,
Some as low as One, Two, and Three Dollars each, at
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES,
or Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, Housework, etc.
NURSERY AND HOSPITAL SHEETING.
INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY,
AND RUBBER GOODS,
of every description, wholesale and retail.
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IMPORTANT.
All articles for Soldiers should be sent by the HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway, as they send daily at very low rates. Government permits them to forward to Washington, Falmouth, Newbern, Port Royal, New-Orleans and other places.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS.
NEW STYLES.
Some as low as One, Two and Three Dollars. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

HOP-PLANTERS' OFFICE.
No. 12 Three Crown-square, Boro', London, Eng.
RANGER & CO., HOP FACTORS,
RECEIVE CONSIGNMENTS OF AMERICAN HOPS.
BANKERS' REFERENCES.

HOOKER'S ARMY.—THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY have resumed sending packages for officers, soldiers and others, connected with Gen. Hooker's army at Aquia Creek, Falmouth, Wind Mill Point, and other places in the vicinity.
Nothing contraband of war taken. Friends of soldiers are notified that packages containing one bottle of liquor will be confiscated by the Provost-Marshal.
Care should be used in addressing boxes or packages. The Company, Regiment and Division should be written in full on each package.
Our Express leaves daily for the army at Norfolk, Suffolk, Newport's News, Falmouth, Aquia Creek, Washington, and other points, at 4½ P. M.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
Nos. 59 and 412 Broadway and 27th-st., Depôt.

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Alphabetically arranged, together with a
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This work is second only in importance to the Tax Law itself. The Commissioners' Decisions are so numerous, affecting almost every section of the law, that tax-payers cannot afford to be uninformed in regard to them.
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S. T.—1860.—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted Nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange Peel, Snake Root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock. S. T.—1860.—X., &c.
The following is a sample of the testimony daily received:
SOLDIERS' HOME, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1863.
Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.:
GENTLEMEN: This institution has received and extended aid to over 18,000 sick and disabled soldiers. I have of late administered the Plantation Bitters in numerous cases of exhaustion, fevers, want of appetite, &c., with the most remarkable and gratifying results. It creates appetite, strength and cheerfulness, and has given many a poor fellow his usual health. I wish this preparation was in every family, in every hospital, and on every battle-field.
With respect, your servant,
Dr. G. W. ANDREWS, Supt.
WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1863.
GENTLEMEN: We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house.
Respectfully,
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.
CLEVELAND, Dec. 8, 1862.
* * * * * I had been so ill with liver complaint and dyspepsia that I was compelled to abandon my business. I used three bottles of the Plantation Bitters, and, to my astonishment, am entirely cured. They are the best medicine I ever used, and I shall endeavor to make them known. Please inform me what S. T.—1860—X, means.
Yours, truly, H. B. KINGSLEY.
Dr. W. A. Childs, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."
GALT HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 29, 1862.
Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.:
We are compelled to order 12 dozen Plantation Bitters, to supply friends who have no other way of procuring this admirable article.
Respectfully yours,
SILAS F. MILLER & CO., Proprietors.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1861.
* * * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of the worst kind of dyspepsia, of near four years' standing. I have recommended them to others, and, as far as I know, with signal success. I am, &c.,
REV. J. S. CATHORN.
BURNETT HOUSE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1862.
Messrs. Drake & Co.: The Plantation Bitters appear to be very popular here. Send us twenty cases more, and oblige. Yours truly,
T. P. SAUNDERS & CO.
&c. &c. &c. &c.
N. B.—They are particularly recommended to females and delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant.
Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, and Country stores.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
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SHIPPERS OF
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COAL
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BLACK HEATH WHITE ASH,
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COALS BY SINGLE CARGO
or larger quantities on Contracts, at lowest market prices.
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THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
Are now running daily expresses over the Louisville and Nashville Railroads.
Freights for BOWLING GREEN and NASHVILLE must be prepaid, and an invoice of the goods, properly sworn to before a Notary Public should accompany the packages.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 12, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 88 bbls. Ashes, 17,202 bbls. Flour, 208 bbls. and 1,847 bags Corn Meal, 973 bushels Wheat, 4,968 bushels Corn, 5,585 bushels Rye, 690 bushels Barley, 1,582 bushels Malt, 8,897 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,017 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 35 bbls., at $8 62½ for Pots, and $8 75@$9 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet to-day, at previous quotations: Java, 35½c.@37c.; Maracaibo, 32c.@34c.; Laguayra, 32c.@33c.; Rio, 29½c.@33c., and St. Domingo at 29c.@29½c., ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been quoted firm at 92c.@92½c. for Middlings, ℔ lb., but has been sparingly purchased.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened buoyantly, at an advance of 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl., the export demand having been somewhat brisker on the strength of the rise in gold, but the market closed tamely and languidly. The reported sales since our last comprise 13,850 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 55@$6 90; poor to choice extra State at $7 05@$7 60, chiefly at $7 05@$7 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 50@$7 65, ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 55	@$6 90
Extra State	7 05	@ 7 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 05	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	7 50	@ 7 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 65	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 65	@ 9 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 55	@10 25

Southern Flour is doing better; sales 950 bbls., at $7 35@$7 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 [illegible]@$9 25 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 25@$10 50 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is firmer to-day; sales 700 bbls. Extra, at $7 10@$9 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand, at $3 50@$5 50 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $4 10 for Jersey, $[illegible] 90 for MARSH's Caloric, and $4 90 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 50@$3 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, to-day, at a partial rise of 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel. Sales since our last, 75,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 84; Amber Western, at $1 67@$1 71; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 61@$1 67; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 61@$1 67; Milwaukee Club, at $1 50@$1 62; Chicago Spring, at $1 37½@$1 51; Red State, at $1 6[illegible]@$1 70 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in good demand, at firmer rates. Sales since our last, 91,000 bushels, at 91c.@93c., for shipping Mixed Western; 88c.@90c. for Eastern do.; 79c.@88c. for Unsound, and 96c. for Yellow Western, ℔ bushel. Rye rules quiet, at $1 03@$1 12, according to quality, ℔ bushel. Oats continue in fair request, including Canada, at 72½c.@75½c.; Western, at 73c.@76c.; State, at 75c.@76½c., ℔ bushel. Barley is quiet, at $1 45@$1 60 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River is in good request at 85c.@$1 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New have been in moderate demand at 20c.@28c., according to quality, ℔ lb.

METALS—Have been quiet, to-day; prices unchanged.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after at firmer prices. Sales 3,700 bbls. at $14 50@$14 75 for old Mess; $16 50@$16 75 for new Mess; and $11 50@$13 62½ for old and new Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand, at 7¼c.@8c. for Hams, and 5½c.@6c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon has been in lively request, at 7½c.@9½c. ℔ lb.; sales, 3,200 boxes. Lard is doing better; sales 2,700 tcs. and bbls., at 10¼c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Beef is in more request, at former rates; sales since our last, 500 bbls., at $13@$13 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 75 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $22 @$2[illegible] ℔ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Butter is in fair demand at 17c.@2[illegible]c. for poor to choice Western, and 22c.@27c. for common to very choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in more request, to-day, at 11c.@15c., the latter rate for choice, ℔ lb.

RICE—Has been dull and nominal, to-day.

SUGARS—Have been very lightly dealt in to-day; prices have not varied.

TALLOW—Sales 70,000 lbs. at 11½c.@11⅞c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales were very heavy, to-day, comprising 5,200 bbls., at prices ranging from 54c.@58c., per gallon, the market closing quite dull.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet, to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 200 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 10½d. ℔ bbl.; 90,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, at 5¼d.@5½d. ℔ bushel; 750 packages Provisions at 25s.@30s. ℔ ton. For London—700 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d. ℔ bbl. and by steamer, 500 bags clover seed, at 45s. ℔ ton.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 12.

FLOUR declining and dull; sales 1,000 bbls. at $6 50. WHEAT declined; sales 5,000 bush. Red at $1 68@$1 70; White, $1 80. CORN dull at 87c.; unsound at 85c. COFFEE—Rio, 29c.@32c. WHISKY dull at 61c.@62c. MESS PORK—Old, $14 75; New, $16.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 12.

FLOUR dull and prices nominal. WHEAT dull, but unchanged. CORN dull and drooping; White, 87c.@90c.; Yellow, 84c.@88c. WHISKY firm, but inactive, at 65c. GROCERIES quiet and steady.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Manchester	Feb. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
North American	Feb. 14	Portland	Liverpool.
Hansa	Feb. 14	New-York	Southampton
Europa	Feb. 18	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton
Etna	Feb. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Feb 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Mar. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
China	Mar. 11	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Bavaria	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglo-Saxon	Jan. 29	Liverpool	Portland.
Asia	Jan. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Feb. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Nova Scotian	Feb. 5	Liverpool	Portland.
Canada	Feb. 7	Liverpool	Boston.
Hammonia	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Feb. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Feb. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Feb. 21	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	Feb. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Mar. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Mar. 25	Southampton	New-York.

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamships *Hansa* and *City of Manchester* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

For New-Orleans	Steamer Columbia	Feb. 12.
For Beaufort and Port Royal	Steamer Mary Sanford	Feb. 14.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

HELP WANTED.

GARDENER WANTED.—AN INDUSTRIOUS man, with practical experience in hot house grapes and flowers, and vegetables, shrubbery, &c.—one qualified to oversee a country residence, would find a good and permanent place: if married, wife could be employed in the family if desired. Say where employed, and references. Address C. H., Box No. 1,737 Post-office.

A CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, a good-dispositioned willing and competent Irish Catholic girl, as chambermaid and nurse; she must understand her duties, and be able to do plain sewing; to a good girl, a permanent home, with good wages, will be given. Apply at No. 16 Willow-st., corner of Middagh, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MEN—LANDSMEN, SEAMEN, carpenters, coopers and blacksmiths—wishing to go in navy, whaling or merchant ships, short voyages, will apply only at No 114 West-st., corner of Cortlandt-st., up stairs, opposite the Jersey City Ferry.
W. H. WHITING, Agent.

A BOY.—BOY WANTED IN A SEED-STORE—one about 16 years of age, who is honest and industrious; wages, $2 per week. Address W. E., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a Protestant woman as nurse; she must be a good seamstress and have City recommendations. Apply, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at No. 25 Washington-square.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A PROTestant, as seamstress, to do light chamberwork. Apply, before 12 o'clock, at No. 105 5th-av.

FOURDRINIER MACHINE-TENDER WANTED—At Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Del. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Del.

A COLORED COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COLored cook: one who thoroughly understands her business, and can give City recommendations. Apply at No. 132 East 1[illegible]th-st.

WANTED—TWO CONDUCTORS, TWO BRAKEmen, valet to go with a merchant to California: salary liberal. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address
S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

ON DEMANDE UNE PERSONNE PARLANT le Francais correctement pour coudre et pour aides avec les enfans; inutile de se présenter sans de bonne r recommandations. S'addresser entre 10 heures et midi, au No. 23 East 26th-st., Madison-square.

UNE FRANCAISE DESIRE UNE PLACE POUR soigner un petit enfant, et blanchir la mousseline. S'adresser No. 214 East 5th-st., troisième étage, chambre No. 16.

REMOVAL.—E. VATET'S HAIR-DRESSING ESTablishment has removed from No. 653 to No. 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN from the north of Ireland wishes a situation as cook; understands all kinds of good, plain cooking, bread and pastry; has no objection to assist with washing and ironing; if the family is small will do it all; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 92 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear, second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats, poultry and game, pastry, &c.; willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required; best of City reference given. To be seen for two days. Call at No. 303 6th-av., corner of 19th-st., in the fancy store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands game, soups, baking and pastry, jellies, ice-cream and all kinds of desserts; best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 106 West 18th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, in a private family, as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-class baker of all sorts of pastry; can produce the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 109 East [illegible]th-st.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, a situation by a first-class cook; perfectly understands her business and can give the best of City reference; also, a young woman as first class chambermaid, fine washer and ironer; the best of reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 93 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook in all its branches, and to do the coarse washing; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; wages $9. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, who can make excellent bread and biscuit; has the best of reference from her last employers. Can be seen for two days, at No. 122 East 19th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK AND WAITER.—A Protestant man and his wife are desirous of obtaining situations, together, in a private family, either in the City or country; they have the best of reference as to character, &c.; the woman as first-class cook, the man as waiter. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av.
C. C. BEDELL.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed by a competent person as chambermaid, who perfectly understands her business; or would go as laundress; can give good references. Call at No. 248 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and light waiting, or fine washing; has got good City reference. Call at No. 202 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork or take care of children. Call at No. 82 West 3[illegible]d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in the washing; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 7th-av. Ring the bell.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as housemaid, or to do general housework. Inquire No. 173 West 22d-st., top floor; call for two days. Good City reference.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very respectable German girl wants a situation to do general housework, in the country or City. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES a situation as nurse; she has acted in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; she is kind and obliging to the sick, and can give the very best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 230 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork, by a respectable Protestant young woman; has good City reference. Inquire at No. 11 West [illegible]th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation as nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant woman; understands the use of a sewing machine and can do fine sewing; best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 West 45th st., between 5th and 6th avs. where she has lived.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN woman, with City references, wishes a place as nurse; would take care of an infant from its birth, or of two growing children; is a good plain sewer. Apply at her present employer's, No. 3[illegible]1 5th-av.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, who has lost her own baby, as wet nurse, has got no other cares; good references given. Apply at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 7.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a respectable young woman; is a competent cutter and fitter of ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 18th st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, who is a first-class dress-maker, would like to engage in two more families to go out by the day or week. Can refer to the best of families. Call at No. 183 3d-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl as waitress and chambermaid, or would do waiting alone; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 143 West 31st-st., in the basement.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young girl wishes a situation with a respectable family as waitress or chambermaid; can give good City reference; can be seen at No. 173 West 22d-st., second floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent person as first-class waitress, who understands her business thoroughly. Inquire at No. 22[illegible] West 16th-st., rear building.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S LINEN MADE TO ORDER.—All kinds of family sewing neatly done on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 165 East 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing; understands cooking in all its branches, and is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 41 Sheriff-st., between Broome and Delancey.

MALES.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—Wanted by a thorough practical Scotchman, long time foreman on first-class places, an engagement as head gardener and farmer, and to take charge of general details as a whole; will lay out a new place; wife will attend to the dairy, &c. Apply or address CAITHNESS, No. 18 Market-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a young man, who understands the cultivation of out-door flowers, fruit trees, grapevines, &c.; good reference from his last employer. Address M. L., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who has several years' experience in this City; has the very best of references from the first families; is fully capable of taking charge of any gentleman's establishment. Address COACHMAN, at Trainer's saddlery establishment, No. 326 4th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN, JUST DISengaged, wants a situation; is a sober, steady, single man, with the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and a thorough knowledge of the duties of a coachman. Apply at CHAS. WATERS' saddlery, corner 13th st. and Broadway, or address P. G., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A REspectable steady Protestant man, with undoubted references, desires a situation in City or country; understands his duties thoroughly; is willing to be generally useful for the interest of his employer; can undertake the management of a small garden. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man as coachman and groom, or would go as groom in some private stable; understands the proper care of horses, and would keep things in good style, and is a good driver; good reference given. Address J. L., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A PROTESTANT GERMAN man, well recommended, desires a situation in City or country, (prefers the latter,) as he has a wife and two children; would like a small cottage near his work; understands the care and management of horses and is a good gardener and farmer. Apply to Mr. MANNING, or address J. M., No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS GROCERY CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUation in a wholesale or retail grocery store, by a man 12 years in the business; has the best of reference, and can speak German fluently. Address for two days J. G., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

"NOSES" AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.—Roman, Grecian, Indian, Negro, Celestial, pug, long, short, thick, sharp, aquiline, "turn ups," and Jewish Noses, with the "why and wherefore" of these varieties. Portraits and characters of Dr. BEECHER, Rev. WM. METCALF, Mrs. Tom Thumb—who is to be. Life and its powers. PHYSIOLOGY—Structure and Functions of the Human Body, 10 illustrations. ORDER—its importance. DETECTING A THIEF. "The right man in the right place." PSYCHOLOGY, or the science of the Soul. Dreaming, Second Sight, Fore-warnings, Somnambulism, etc., in the February No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 10 cents, or $1 a year.
FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

FIRST-CLASS ENGINE AND BOILER—Woodruff & Beach, makers; 25-horse power; in use only two years; in good condition; a prime article. Apply to C. O. READ, Machinist, No. 48 Greene-st., or to Marcus Spring, No. 27 Park-place.

WORTH $50—RECEIPT FOR MANUFACTURing French Brandy, superior to any imitation in market. Sent free by mail for $1. Address Dr. JOHN P. HOFF, No. 61 Jackson-st., New-York.

LAWYER.—I TAKE LAW BUSINESS AND cases, and charge nothing, unless I succeed. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 78 Nassau-st., Office No. 5.

SAFE WANTED.—SMALL HERRING'S OR Lillie's chilled iron. Address, with particulars, Box No. 3,384 Post-office.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—3d floor.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE RIVER FRONT AND BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., on the East River, one mile from Hunter's Point Ferry.

A front of eight hundred feet on the river by two hundred and fifty deep, with water grant and dock.

Also two hundred desirable building lots situated on Vernon and Webster avs., in the centre of the village.

N. B.—To Let, several houses fronting the river.

For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, Office No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, where a map of the property can be seen from 11½ to 1 P. M.

FOR SALE.

Valuable and improved property on 8th and 8th avs., 33d and 34th sts., in lots to suits purchasers.

The Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, offer at private sale, the entire block between 8th and 9th avs., 33d and 34th sts., excepting three lots on 33d-st., occupied by the church.

The property offered comprises the entire front on the 8th-av., 197 feet 6 inches by 100 feet in depth, with the improvements thereon, admitted to be the most valuable and best improved front on the avenue; 12 vacant lots on 34th-st., and 9 on 33d-st., adjoining the above; 12 lots on 33d-st. and 12 on 34th-st., covered by a large and expensive marble building, which runs from street to street, and 8 vacant lots on the 9th-av., each 24 feet 8½ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth, (the entire front.)

The centre of the block is the crown of the streets, the ground falling each way to the avenues, in each of which there are sewers. 34th-st. is 100 feet wide, and the improvements already made on the north side, opposite to premises offered for sale, are of the first class, as are also those on the opposite side of 33d-st.

For terms and particulars apply to GEORGE F. ALLEN, President of the Board, at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

Also, houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, desirable for investment. Money to loan at 6 per cent.
Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st.

LOTS IN CHICAGO FOR SALE.—THE UNdersigned, by order of Court, will sell at public auction, on the (5th) fifth of March, 1863, by GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, at the north door of the Courthouse, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, commencing at 12 o'clock noon, the following described real estate, formerly belonging to the Artisans' Bank:

Lots Nos. one (1) to twenty (20) inclusive, in block No. five (5,) in Archer's addition to Chicago, situate, lying and being in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and known as the Douglas Property.

Sale absolute. Terms cash.
HENRY C. JANNER, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank,
City of New-York, No. 167 Broadway.

VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY IN JERSEY CITY FOR SALE.—The three-story and basement new brick house, No. 134 Grove st., Jersey City; was built by its present owner with great thoroughness, for his own residence; is replete with modern improvements, and in first-rate order. Although this property has advanced and is advancing in value, it will be sold at less than cost if bought this week. $2,000 can remain on mortgage if desired. Apply to GEORGE WEBB, No. 81 Cedar-st., New-York.

ELEGANT BUILDING SITE FOR SALE.—A plat of about 12 acres, high and commanding, in Westchester County, about 1½ miles northeast of McComb's Dam; beautiful views, ground graded and in fine condition. Several fine springs on the plat, superabundant for all waterworks, pond, &c. The plat must be sold entire by present owner, but is divisible into three or four unsurpassed villa or mansion sites, at the pleasure of the purchaser. Price for the plat, $25,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN.

FOR SALE—BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., No. 74 West 47th-st., a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house in splendid order; neighborhood one of the best in the City, and on the block opposite Dr. Ward's magnificent mansion; price $10,250. Inquire of Mr SHAW, No. 95 West 47th-st.; mornings from 8 to 10 or evenings from 6 to 9, or at No. 82 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3. Any broker who sells the above I will pay him a commission.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN-STONE FRONT four-story houses, Nos. 28 and 24 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; the street is one of the best improved in the City. Price of No. 28, $13,250; of No. 24, $11,750. Inquire of Mr. SHAW, No. 95 West 47th-st.—mornings from 8 to 10; evenings from 6 to 9; or at No. 82 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3. Also, for sale No. 182 East 10th-st., near 3d-av., $10,000. Any broker who sells the above I will pay him a commission.

AN ELEGANTLY FINISHED HOUSE, vicinity of Bedford-av. and 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., for sale. House three stories, high stoop and basement, (brown stone,) built by day's work, and replete with all conveniences, hot and cold water, gas, hot-air registers, frescoed and painted throughout, 58 feet deep, lot 100; cost $12,000; must be sold, as the owner leaves the city for New-Orleans. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, Attorney, No. 15 Wall-st.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A PORTION OF the property now occupied by Arthur Potts, Esq., north of and near Newburgh, being an eligible and beautiful building site, containing 19 acres, more or less; supplied with water in brooks and springs, and well furnished with groves and trees; it contains also a portion of vineyard. Apply to ARTHUR POTTS, Glenburn Vineyards, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NEW SETTLEMENT AT CHETWOOD N. J. Land in large or small tracts, also, garden or fruit farms, or Cranberry lands, one to twenty acres, terms easy; village lots for $10. Send stamp for circular, mechanics and agents wanted. B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

A LARGE AND VALUABLE BUILDING FOR SALE—Location below City Hall. The building is modern, in complete order, and producing good revenue. In order to close, will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash, or mortgage on long time. Apply to
A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS—A HOUSE and lot, No. 382½ Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; three stories, with store and basements, occupied as a bakery; doing a good business. Inquire of GEO. MANNERING, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—AT VERY LOW PRICES, SEVERal very nice and convenient brick and frame houses, on 78th, 82d, and 83d sts., between 1st and 4th avs., in the best improved parts of Yorkville, at prices from $2,750 to $5,000, and on easy terms of payment. Apply to JOHN TURNER, at the paint store, 86th-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT MARBLE STORE, 60 feet wide, with all the modern improvements, situated below Canal-st., and near Broadway; is now well rented and tenant will remain for five years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—That elegant church property on Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, 81 feet front by 120 feet deep, with alley-way of 10 feet on the north side of the property. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 120 2D-AV., between 7th and 8th sts., 26.8x80; lot 26.8x125 feet; a first-class house with all modern improvements; will be sold with all the furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO LOTS AND A HALF OF land, known as Nos. 41, 43 and 45 Mulberry-st., between Cross and Bayard sts.; dimensions of property, 62½ by 103 feet, with the buildings thereon, to close an estate. Apply on the premises to JOHN G. HICK.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT No. 147 Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st.; lot 22x100; house 22x55; three stories, with marble hall and courtyard. Apply at Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st., before noon.
SAMUEL LEGGETT.

FOR SALE LOW—A THREE-STORY PHILAdelphia brick-front house, with all the modern improvements, No. 61 3d-st., near 2d-av. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, complete, with all modern improvements. Inquire of JAMES OWENS, on the premises, No. 102 East 3[illegible]th-st.

CORNER HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE VERY desirable house corner of Irving-place and 19th-st. for sale; lot 27 by 106.8; house built in the very best manner. Apply to T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 454 5th-av.

STORE FOR SALE—NO. 58 JOHN-ST., 25 BY 84 feet, paying a good interest. Price low. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ALLEN & NEWMAN, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Tarrytown, N. Y., has a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms in Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Yonkers, Bergen Heights, N. J., &c., to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.

GREAT BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE can be got, by parties wishing to purchase, by calling at No. 418 3d-av.
JOHN FETTRETCH.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—IN TRENTON, N. J., AN ELEGANT and commodious residence, built by the owner, with all the modern improvements, situated in West State-st., the most eligible in the city. The yard is well stocked with choice fruit. A brick stable on the rear of the same, fronting on an alley. A most delightful residence, cost $16,000, built by the owner for his own use. Can be bought something less than cost. For plans and particulars, apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—Formerly owned by C. A. Macy, situated on South-av., about 1½ miles from the depot. There are 40 acres, mostly in lawn and gardens; large substantial house, 80 feet front, with large barns, carriage house, &c., all in good order. Large grapery in full bearing, plenty of fruit. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, L. I.—One mile from depot or seven miles from the City via Jackson-av.; 15 acres of cultivated land; large house, commodious barn, carriage-house and ice-house, with an abundance of choice fruit, shade and shrubbery. For particulars address Box No. 38 Post-office, Flushing.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT BLOOMfield, N. J., about twelve miles from this City by railroad. Fine large house, about three acres of land, fruit and shade trees, &c. For particulars inquire of J. S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET, with gardens attached, at Astoria, L. I. For terms, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—CALCULATed to accommodate a large family, or to occupy as a hotel or boarding-house. The Mansion House, in Fishkill Village, Dutchess County, heretofore occupied as a public house, and resorted to by citizens during the Summer months, will be sold very low to close an estate. The house is in fine order; lighted with gas; has a fine lawn and good garden; distant from other dwellings, and in the vicinity of schools, churches and post-office; mails twice a day. The greater part of the money can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. per annum, if desired. For particulars apply to J. B. VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st., New-York, or to JOHN C. VAN WYCK, Fishkill Village.

FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—Twenty miles from New-York and Brooklyn—a first-class mansion residence and farm. The house replete with every modern convenience, gas, water, &c.; a fine lawn and circular carriage drive, with shade and fruit trees in great variety. The farm, of over 60 acres, is in a high state of cultivation, and valuable also as building lots; has a new farm-house and all necessary out-buildings. Location about ½ mile from village and railroad depot. Communication with New-York and Brooklyn several times a day. Climate unusually healthy; fine roads, convenient schools, churches, &c. For further information, inquire of F. F. RANDOLPH, No. 16 Wall-st., or of GEORGE MERRILL, No. 102 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED, TO LEASE OR PURCHASE, AT A MODERATE PRICE—A house and some land, within a short distance from New-York, suitable for Summer residence of a small family. Address X, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A FURNISHED COUNtry place in Westchester County, either on the Sound or North River. Address L. P., No. 16 Chambers-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER County, containing forty acres, within fifteen minutes' drive of the depot at White Plains. The farm is on a ridge of land commanding a view of Long Island Sound; is well supplied with fruit and suitably divided into wood, meadow and pasture land. The house and out-buildings are in first-rate order. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MILLS & COCHRAN, White Plains, or JOHN VANDERBILT, No. 23 Fulton-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, ON the old Boston turnpike, about half mile above the railroad depot; said farm contains about twenty acres; the house is new and in good order, with sufficient outbuildings, a good garden and all kinds of fruit; also, a well of good water, it is within 400 or 500 yards from the Sound, and very convenient to keep a boat, &c. For terms, &c., apply on the premises, to E. LAMBDON, or to A. BEEKMAN, No. 129 Attorney-st., New-York.

MAHOPAC FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINing 156 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with a large orchard and fruit of all kinds. House and outbuildings in good condition. Inquire of WILLIAM TILDEN, No. 115 Norfolk-st., or D. T. VALENTINE, City Hall.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 20th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 343 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—900 ACRES OF land; 150 acres are in a high state of cultivation, 300 acres in timber land, balance in grazing land, with a number of running streams of pure water. Also, a good house and out-buildings, fruit, &c. Apply to
J. H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF ABOUT 121 ACRES IN the town of Hyde Park, Duchess County, New-York, near the depot; well wooded and watered, with stock and farming utensils. Terms very easy. Apply to L. HURST, No. 182 Broadway, New-York.

PLACE IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE—Twenty-five acres, fine house, large and new farm-house, barns, &c. Finest fruits in great variety. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or HENRY W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS.—To lease a most desirable corner property, near the Everett House. Lot 25 by 106 feet; house about 80 feet deep, first class. To a party with means to extend the building over the lot or lease for 21 years, with renewal, will be granted. The adjoining property, same size and description, may also be had if desired. For terms, &c., apply to WM. HARSELL, No. 48 Cliff-st.

RARE CHANCE.—MILLINERY AND DRY GOODS STORE TO LET—Located in the business centre of the village of Glen Cove, L. I., only 30 miles from New-York. First-rate run of custom. Store and dwelling contiguous. Dwelling contains 10 nice rooms. Will be let separate if desired, or the whole will be let at $250 per year. Apply to Mr. SUDGEON, at Lord & Taylor's, Catharine-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—THE BUILDINGS NORTHeast corner Nos. 19 and 21 Broad-st., and No. 57 Exchange-place, will be altered into elegant, light and commodious offices, suitable for bankers, brokers, merchants, railway and mining corporations, and others; possession May 1. Inquire of EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 16 Exchange-place.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE PROPERTY NO. 747 Broadway, through to Mercer-st. Located opposite Astor-place and near Clinton-place. This property can be had on a 10 or 15 year lease. Lot 25x200, and very eligible for a large business. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

TO LEASE—WITH STEAM-ENGINE AND shafting, the southeast corner of Broome and Mercer sts., the five-story building, 28 by 100 feet, with counter cellar, all well adapted to manufacturing purposes. Inquire at the adjoining corner of Broadway and Broome-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock, of WM. GALE & SON.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—THE THREE-story high-stoop house, No. 128 West 48th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.; a beautiful street and good situation. Rent, $700.
A. TREADWELL,
No. 103 Chambers-st.

TO LEASE AND FOR SALE.—LEASE—TWO lots N. E. corner of Desbrosses and West-st.
SALE—Four lots fronting on 11th-av., north side of 24th-st., and five street lots in rear of the same. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William st., up stairs.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 221 South-st.

TO LEASE—THE EXTENSIVE PREMISES NOS. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., five and six stories high, well lighted throughout; suitable for piano-forte factory, cracker bakery, or any manufacturing business. Apply to MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 26 Wooster-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE WELL-KNOWN premises No. 86 Maiden-lane, connected with No. 15 Cedar-st., occupied for many years by Messrs. Clark & Brown seating-house. For terms and conditions, apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE, No 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

BROADWAY STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET.—The desirable store and dwelling, No. 884½ Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts. Apply to T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 454 5th-av.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 105 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—THE three-story and basement house corner of Clark and Columbia sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, TO LET AT Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st. Inquire of WM. MACGREGOR, Jr., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—NOS. 103, 105 and 107 Mercer-st., 50 by 100 feet. Apply at room No. 1, No. 74 Broadway.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rent, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN A GENTEEL HOUSE, AND PRIvate family, a room and bedroom, by a lady with no family but one young girl. Terms not to exceed $9 per month. Address, for two days, with particulars, B. B., Station C.

HOUSE WANTED—MODERATE SIZE, WELL built, with the latest improvements, and in a good neighborhood, between 14th and 23d sts., and 4th and 7th avs.; applicant responsible. Address B. C. R., Post-office.

WANTED—A FRONT OFFICE IN THE BASEment or first story, in the neighborhood of Wall and William sts. Address H. R., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND one single gentleman, or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family in Henry-st., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, where there are no other boarders. Address Box No. 843 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—ONE OR TWO ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, private family preferred, by a gentleman and lady. Location between 4th and 6th avs. and between 13th and 34th sts., New-York. For a pleasant room, in a pleasant genial family, a fair price will be promptly paid. The best of references given and required. Permanent board desired. Address C. J., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

BOARD.—WANTED, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, (below 10th-st.,) board for a gentleman and wife; a large room or room and bedroom required, unfurnished. Terms must be moderate. Address P. W. I., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A SUITE OF HANDsomely furnished rooms, on second floor, front, to rent, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; family private; references exchanged. Apply at No. 33 West 33d-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Friday, the 13th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Sergeant Major's chevrons, infantry.
Quartermasters' Sergeants' chevrons, infantry.
Quartermasters' Sergeants' chevrons, cavalry.
First Sergeants' chevrons, cavalry.
Corporals' chevrons, cavalry.
Bugle cords and tassels, artillery.
Bugle cords and tassels, cavalry.
Yellow worsted lace ⅝ inch wide.
Company order books.
Company clothing account books.
Company descriptive books.
Company morning report books.
Regimental letter books.
Regimental descriptive books.
Regimental order books.

Which must conform in every respect to the samples at this office, and be subject to inspection by a sworn Inspector.

Bidders will state how soon they can make deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any and all bids that may not be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing 'Chevrons,' 'Bugle Cords,' or 'Books,'" as the case may be, and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster General,
United States Army.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, Feb. 9, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 14th day of March 1863, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with forty thousand gallons of the best quality pure winter strained sperm oil, to be divided into two lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity, each, of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

Either lot or all of them may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The lots will be delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1—Thirty thousand gallons, (30,000,) on the 15th day of June, 1863, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed. Lot No. 2—Ten thousand gallons, (10,000) on the 1st day of October, 1863, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be the best quality pure winter strained or bagged sperm oil, free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations, and that it will remain in a sufficiently fluid state for free burning in lamps at a temperature of 32° or lower, Fahrenheit's standard thermometer.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz.: for specific gravity, by burning to determine the length of time the oil will burn in untrimmed capillary or jacket lamps, the amount of residuum in each lamp after it burns out, and, if necessary, any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of them, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than that specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for light-houses," and then placed in another envelope and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board:
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
12TH AND GERARD STS.,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED, and will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, M., on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., for furnishing promptly, at the Schuylkill Arsenal:

20 Cavalry Standards with staffs complete.
100 Cavalry Trumpets with extra mouth-pieces.
100 Infantry (copper) Bugles with extra mouth-pieces.
500 Drum-heads, snare.
1,000 Drum Cords.
500 Fifes C.
30 Regimental Index Books.
30 Regimental General Order Books.
2,000 pounds Baling Rope.

Samples of the above can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal. Bidders will state in their proposals the time of delivery and quantity bid for, and also the names of two sufficient sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract if awarded.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.
G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "PROposals for Ingot Copper," will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 17th day of February, at 12 o'clock, for

30,000 POUNDS OF BEST MINNESOTA INGOT COPPER.

To be delivered immediately, at the Ordnance Yard, Washington, free of all expense to the Government, and subject to the usual inspection.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, certified to by some officer of the Government, setting forth that the bidder, if his offer is the lowest, will immediately enter into contract, if it is deemed necessary, for the faithful performance of the work.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE.
12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED, and will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., for promptly furnishing the Schuylkill Arsenal:

5,000 yards heavy Tow Burlap, 40 inches wide, suitable for baling, clothing, &c.
500 pounds Linen or Flax Twine, for sewing bales.
50,000 yards three-eighths inch Scarlet Worsted Lace, army standard.

Samples of the above can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal. Bidders will state in their proposals the quantity bid for, and the time of delivery, and also give the names of two sufficient sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract, if awarded. Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.
G. H. CROSMAN,
D. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.

VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL to the following points:
Tortugas,
Key West, Fla.,
Fort Monroe, Va.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Newbern, N. C.,
Port Royal, S. C.
(Signed)
A. BOYD, Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery in this city, on or before the 15th day of March next, of one hundred and thirty medicine wagons, to be constructed after the model of Mr. Perot, to be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in this city. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.
(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, No. 7 N. 5TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office up to 12 M., the 1st of March, 1863, for all the Iron Bedsteads required for the Hospital Department of the U. S. Army, up to the 1st January, 1864. The bedstead is to correspond with a pattern in this office.
R. MURRAY, Surgeon U. S. Army,
Medical Purveyor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between WM. ANDERSON and JOHN BROWN, under the firm of ANDERSON & BROWN, as color manufacturers, at No. 358 Pearl st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by WM. ANDERSON and FRED. O. PIERCE, under the firm of ANDERSON & PIERCE, who will settle the accounts of the late firm.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

MR. THOS. B. HIDDEN AND MR. LEONARD RICHARDSON have an interest in our firm from this date.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.
RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT.

MR. ROBERT C. BUCHAN IS A MEMBER of our firm from this date.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863. JAMES BUCHAN & CO.

PHYSICIAN OR DRUGGIST, WITH $3,500 capital, will hear of a very respectable business. Income now over $6,000 and increasing daily. No agents. Apply with real name. Box No. 3,557 Post-office.

MR. CHARLES L. CAMMANN HAS BEEN admitted as a member of our firm from this date.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1863. CAMMANN & CO.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Judged by the immense demand, this Universal Remedy now stands the first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For Coughs, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c. in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

NO. 3.
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

ALL SUFFERERS FROM THE ABOVE complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared in England by PROUT & HARSANT, and sold by WELLS & CO., Franklin st., New-York, and most other medicine venders.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

Price 35 and 75 cents per box.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cure guaranteed.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 10 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, 25[illegible] GRAND-ST., N. Y. OPposite Lord & Taylor's, and [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

J. T. ELLIS, DEALER IN WHEELER & WILSON'S Manufacturing Company's Sewing Machines. A complete assortment always on hand, at No. 185 6th av., near 13th st., New-York. Silk, thread, needles, &c., for sewing machines.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
JANUARY 1, 1863.

Amount of assets Jan. 1, 1862		$2,146,767 03
Amount of Premiums Endowments, Annuities and Policy Fees received during 1862	$759,567 58	
Amount of Interest received and accrued	134,713 41	894,280 99
Total		$3,041,048 02
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid for losses by death	$169,297 32	
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Interest on Dividends, annuities and Surrendered and Canceled Policies	151,605 58	
Paid Sanitary Commission and War Contribution	325 00	
Paid for Taxes and Internal Revenue Stamps	3,098 24	
Paid for Salaries, and Fees to Physicians and Trustees	29,126 91	
Paid for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Office Expenses, Express Charges, &c.	17,922 34	
Paid for Commissions and Agency Expenses	79,426 55	
Reduction in value of Real Estate	4,000 00	454,801 95
		$2,586,246 07
ASSETS.		
Cash in Bank	$41,241 94	
Invested in Securities created under the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States	721,051 79	
Real Estate owned by the Company	130,217 07	
Bonds and Mortgages at 7 ℘ cent. interest	458,910 00	
Premium Notes on existing Policies drawing interest	841,725 54	
Premiums due and unpaid on Policies now in force	208,132 23	
Quarterly and semi-annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1863	69,397 43	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1863	45,565 38	
Rents accrued to Jan 1, 1863	2,553 36	
Premiums on Policies in hands of agents and in course of transmission	66,578 75	
Amount of all other property belonging to the Company	872 58	$2,586,246 07

The TRUSTEES have declared a DIVIDEND OF 35 PER CENT. UPON ALL PARTICIPATING LIFE POLICIES, now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1863, AND A PAYMENT IN CASH on and after the first Monday in March next, OF THE THIRD INSTALLMENT OF 20 PER CENT. upon dividends heretofore declared from 1850 to 1860, inclusive, to those holding certificates, upon presentation at the Home Office. Those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at the settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.
MORRIS FRANKLIN,
JOHN M. NIXON,
JOHN S. BUSSING,
DAVID DOWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
WILLIAM BARTON,
WM. C. DUSENBERRY,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN MAIRS,
WILLIAM PATRICK,
LORING ANDREWS,
RUSSELL DART,
WM. H. APPLETON,
ROBERT B. COLLINS,
PLINY FREEMAN.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
MEDICAL EXAMINERS.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., No. 5 St. Mark's-place.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., No. 28 Laight-st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

FIRE.	MARINE.
American,	Atlantic,
Continental,	Commercial,
Ætna,	Great Western,
Goodhue,	New-York,
Market,	Mercantile,
North American,	Orient,
Republic,	Pacific,
Security,	Sun,
Washington.	Union.

Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN & SON,
No. 46 Pine-st.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

BOOT AND SHOE AND RUBBER BUSINESS PAPER bought and sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities. Also, Government claims and commercial paper bought and sold by P. W. GALLAUDET, 1 Wall-st., cor. Broadway.

PROPOSALS FOR $50,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 3d day of March, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of fifty thousand dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by chapter 85 of the laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 1, 1863.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
BROOKLYN, Feb. 11, 1863.

ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, held on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES FREELAND,
TEUNIS J. BERGEN,
HIRAM E. ST JOHN,
EDWARD T. BACKHOUSE,
JAMES HARPER,
LEWIS HURST,
JOHN L. SPADER,
HENRY J. CULLEN,
LEVERITT H. SAGE,
PHILIP S. CROOKE,
JAMES B COOPER,
JOHN G. SCHUMAKER,
JOHN J. VANDERBILT,
HENRY TIENKEN,
EDWARD HARVEY,
JAMES CRUIKSHANK,
SAMUEL VAN WYCK,
ALEXANDER McCUE,
D. S. VOORHEES,
JAS. V. SCHOONMAKER,
MICHAEL NEVIN,
SAMUEL GARRISON,
JOHN LEFFERTS,
CORNELIUS J. BERGEN,
ALEXR. W. BENNEM,
JAMES TITUS,
JESSE C. ROWAN,
ANDREW FITZGERALD,
STEPHEN A. DODGE,
WILLIAM SPADER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. T. J. BERGEN having declined a reëlection, JAMES FREELAND, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
J. B. THOMPSON, jr., Secretary.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S.
1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent. Bonds.
5:20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7:30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates,
Demand Notes for duties,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1863.
ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.—THE ANNUAL Election of Directors for this Bank will be held at the Banking house on Monday, the 2d day of March next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

$30,000 BROOKLYN CITY BONDS FOR SALE—Six per cent. bonds, having twenty-five years to run. Capitalists seeking safe and permanent investments will find these bonds desirable.
H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH, No. 39 William-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.
A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent. to the stockholders of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
An interest dividend of Six Per Cent. on the scrip has also been declared, payable on and after the 10th of February next.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 21, 1863.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share has been declared on the capital stock of this company, (free from Government tax,) payable at this office on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to Feb. 2, inclusive.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE OCEAN BANK HAS THIS day declared a dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th of February. By order of the Board.
CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.

THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 9, 1863.
FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable 16th instant. Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 18th of February, both days inclusive.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1863.
NINETEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, free of the United States Income tax, payable on the 20th day of February next, on Stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, respectively, and on the 20th day of March next on Stock registered at London.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the Office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; in London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, pursuant to circular and notice of Dec. 10, 1862, from the Transfer Office in that city.

The Transfer Books at New-York, Albany and Boston will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 31st day of January instant, and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 23d day of February next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, on the Preferred Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the year ending 31st December, 1862, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on the 17th day of February next, to those parties in whose names the stock is registered at the closing of the Books.
The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 2 o'clock on Monday, the 2d, and open on the 17th of February. By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, at the office of the Company, on FRIDAY, 20th inst. The transfer book will be closed on the 12th, and reopen on the 23d inst. By order of the Board.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1863.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a-half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after Monday, the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 70 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on demand.
By order of the Board.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.
FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on demand.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after the 12th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 Broadway, Feb. 2, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst., free of Government tax.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th February, inst.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to [illegible] o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON BELGIAN PAVEMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the following resolutions:

To pave Forty-seventh-street with Belgian pavement, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

To pave Forty-seventh-street with Belgian pavement, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

To pave Division-street with Belgian pavement, from Bowery to Ludlow-street.

To pave Essex-street with Belgian pavement, from Division to Stanton-street, one half at the expense of the property owners.

Also, Forty-eighth-street with Belgian pavement, from Ninth to Eleventh-avenue, at the expense of the property owners.

JOSEPH McVAY,
JOHN G. HAVILAND,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Belgian Pavement.

THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet on Friday the 13th inst., in Room No. 5 City Hall at 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN HOUGHTALIN,
FREDERICK REPPER,
THOMAS BRADY,
JOHN McCONNELL,
JAMES SANDFORD,
Committee on Railroads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M. in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE.
Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.
New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of BEEBE, MONTGOMERY & CO., No. 97 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before FRIDAY, the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1862.
RICHARD W. MONTGOMERY,
ANTHONY W. WINANS,
Executors.
s26-law6mF

COAL, &C.

$6 75 TO $8 PER TON OF 2,000 pounds for superior qualities of pure red and white ash chestnut, stove, egg and furnace coals, thoroughly screened, and free from dirt and slate. CHAS. E. HOLDEN, No. 16 New Bowery, corner of New-Chambers-st.; No. 19 Wall-st., and No. 62 East 14th-st., Union-square.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, GRACE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, LOTT, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Mar. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICAN,
Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Feb. 14.
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $70 and $87; Steerage, found with good provisions, $[illegible]. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA.
TO SAIL ON
SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The A 1 British steamship
MELITA,
Capt. CORBETT,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River.
Price of passage, in current funds, $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
No. 26 Broadway.
Or at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
N. B.—The British steamship SHELDRAKE will follow the MELITA, and sail on or about the 7th of March.
Experienced surgeons attached to these steamers.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.
The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 3d of February.
The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL is on the berth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to
JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER...Saturday...Feb. 14
ETNA...Saturday...Feb. 21
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday...Feb. 28
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP HANSA, Capt. H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, FEB. 14, at 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2; SATURDAY, March 28.
Passage money to Nassau...$45
Passage money to Havana...50
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.
WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHED by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for waystations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.; for Piermont, 12:15 and 6:05 P. M.; on Mondays, 4:45 A. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

WATER-PROOF
VIENNA AND STRELLA MATCHES.
These matches are made without sulphur, and being free from disagreeable odor, are not only very desirable but almost indispensable for use in the parlor and sleeping chamber. They are put up in fancy colored boxes and small packages for family use, and are also carefully packed in cases for transportation. For sale wholesale and retail by
JAMES R. DEY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
P. S.—Country merchants will do well to call and examine our stock.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished marble mantels, &c., &c., is at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; commences quarter before 8 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE NEW BURLESQUE.
SIXTH WEEK
Of the successful engagement of
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG.
A new version of Blanche's Fairy Extravaganza
THE FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS,
compiled and revised by Mr. Charles Walcot, Sen., in which
MRS. JOHN WOOD
has a part of double the interest and importance of any single character in the original piece. All the admirable language and situations have been retained, and new characters and incidents introduced, with a view of giving extended scope to her inimitable talent.
MR. WALCOT, Sen...THE KING.
THE ARAB GIANT
will sustain a speaking part.
Splendid new scenery, machinery, dresses and decorations, new musical selections, &c., &c.

QUEEN LUCIDORA	MRS. JOHN WOOD
PAGE PITCHIN	MRS. JOHN WOOD
A JEW PEDDLER	MRS. JOHN WOOD
King Lachrymose	Mr. Walcot, Sen.
Giant Galifron	The Arab Giant

With an excellent cast of characters, a powerful chorus and numerous corps de ballet.
To commence with the Comedietta of
SUDDEN THOUGHTS.
Office open from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Seats can be secured ten days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
BEGIN AT 8, OVER AT 11.
THIS EVENING, FRIDAY,
THIRD TIME THIS SEASON,
Morton's standard Comedy,
SECRETS WORTH KNOWING,
Received by increasing audiences with the loudest applause and laughter.

Mr. Lester Wallack	as	Rostrum
Mr. Mark Smith	as	April
Mr. Charles Fisher	as	Nicholas Rue
Mr. George Holland	as	Undermine
Mr. Young	as	Plethora
Mr. Norton	as	Egerton
Mr. Reynolds	as	Greville
Mr. Parkes	as	Butler
Mr. Pope	as	Valet
Mr. Turner	as	Coachman
Miss Mary Gannon	as	Rose Sydney
Miss Fanny Morant	as	Mrs. Greville
Mrs John Sefton	as	Sally Downright
Miss Carman	as	Cook

SATURDAY, the highly successful Comedy,
HENRIETTE,
Will be given for the third time.
MONDAY, (never acted here,) the celebrated Comedy,
MARRIED LIFE.
TUESDAY,
MRS. HOEY'S BENEFIT.
Box office open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4 o'clock.
In rehearsal, THE MAGIC MARRIAGE.
To be repeated—"Money," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "The Irish Heiress," "Love and Money," "The Provoked Husband," "The School for Scandal," "The Road to Ruin," and "Pauline."

WALLACK'S.
EXTRA NOTICE.
BENEFIT OF MRS. HOEY.
Mrs. Hoey begs to announce that her Benefit will take place on TUESDAY EVENING next, Feb. 17.
Box book now open.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
CARL ANSCHUTZ...Director.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 14,
FIDELIO.
Grand Opera in three acts,
By L. VAN BEETHOVEN.
THE ARION SOCIETY
Have kindly consented to assist in the Grand Choruses.
Leonora, Mme. Johannsen; Marcelina, Mme Rotter; Pizarro, Mr. Hartmann; Rocco, Mr. Weinlich; Floressan, Mr. Lotti.
Reserved seats, 75 cents, can be had at the Academy; parquette 50 cents; family circle 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
The grand
HAVANA OPERA COMPANY,
Under the direction of
MAX MARETZEK,
Will commence a short season of Italian Opera
ON MARCH 2.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 20,
GRAND
PROMENADE CONCERT
By the ELEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
Conductor...F. RUTEL.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.
No. 485 Broadway.
Director...Carl Anschutz
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 13,
91st Opera Night.
MASON AND LOCKSMITH.
Comic Opera, in 3 acts, by Auber.
Mesdames Johannsen, Rotter and Schreiner, and Messrs. Quint, Lotti, Weinlich and Graff, will appear in the principal rôles.
SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 15,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE.
SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL
By order of the Ordnance Department,
On FRIDAY, 13th February,
AT No. 55 WORTH-ST.,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,
4,959 BLACK WALNUT GUN STOCKS.
Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery, in Treasury Notes.
A sample of the goods can be seen at the Office of the Auctioneer, No. 36 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, black walnut secretary bookcase, arm chairs in crimson reps, black walnut extension dining-table, oak cane-seat chairs, mahogany falling-leaf table, round do., glass showcase, sewing-machines, rocking-horses, several dozens of cedar-wood pencils; also about 80 ancient and modern oil-paintings in rich gilt frames.

J. H. PLATT, Auctioneer.
FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT ELIGIBLY situated on Croton-avenue, in the village of Sing Sing, Westchester County, at public auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 14, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M. The lot is 95 feet front and 140 feet deep, with an abundance of fruit; the house is 23 by 32 feet, with an addition adjoining 15 by 16 feet; two stories, with basement and attic, containing 14 rooms, all in fine condition; never-failing water on the premises. Terms easy. Inquire of Mr JAMES PINE, on the premises, or of J. H. PLATT, Auctioneer.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SALE OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK
AT
NEW-ORLEANS,
On MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1863.
The following thoroughbred horses, formerly the property of
DUNCAN F. KENNER:

PANIC, by GLENCOE, bay horse, 5 years old. This horse is one of the best racers that ever started. He beat Wellswood two-mile heats, and Lightning three-mile heats; and ran a four-mile heat last Winter, on the Metairie Course, close to 7m. 30s. Ten thousand dollars was offered to Kenner for him, and refused.

WHALE, by VULTURE, a bay stallion, 12 years old; a capital racer—winner at all distances—never was beaten.

BAY STALLION, 4 years old, by Vulture, out of Medina. This colt has never started. In training, he has shown uncommon speed.

GRAY FILLY, by Whale, 3 years. Has never started, but shown great speed in training.

BAY FILLY, by Whale, 3 years; never started, but has shown good speed.

IMP. CHESTNUT FILLY, by Slane, 3 years; never started.

IMP. BAY FILLY, by Rubicon, 3 years; never started.

CHESTNUT FILLY, by Lexington, 5 years; never started.

CHESTNUT COLT, by Servant, 2 years; never trained.

FRANK CHEATHAM, g. s., by Servant, 4 years.

BLACK MARE, by Servant, 4 years.

Also, the following thoroughbred horses, formerly the property of W. J. MINOR, viz.:

BEN WEST, stallion, by Vandyke, he by Trustee, 5 years old; winner at one and two miles, and never beaten.

CHESTNUT STALLION, Preserve, by Lecompte, 7 years.

CASTA DIVA, bay mare, by Vulture, 7 years.

BAY MARE, by Brown Dick, 5 years.

BAY FILLY, by Vulture, 2 years.

BAY FILLY, by Imp. Sarpedon, 2 years.

These horses and mares will be
SOLD BY AUCTION TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,
FOR CASH,
On MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1863.
By order of
Maj.-Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf.
S. B. HOLABIRD, Col., A. D. C. and Chief Quartermaster Dep't Gulf.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, in this City, a Partner or Agent. Good address, character and energy the only capital required. To a gentleman of good connection, and a large circle of acquaintance, a rare opportunity is offered. Address, by letter, (post-paid,) with real name and residence, W. H. W., Box No. 4,542 Post-office, New-York.

$3,000 OR $4,000.—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH this amount, is wanted to take an interest in an established cash wholesale crockery trade in this City. Apply for particulars to B. C. WELLS, 50 Dey-st.

THE SHEFFIELD HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND IMPERIAL FILE WAREHOUSE—No. 83 Beekman-st., New-York, up stairs. The undersigned are receiving weekly from their own manufactory in Sheffield, Eng., an immense assortment of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Cast Steel Imperial Files, and other Sheffield Goods, which they offer for cash below the cost of importation. Call and examine 2,000 different patterns and the prices.
MARSHALL, DICKINSON & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager...WM. WHEATLEY.
FOURTH WEEK
of the triumphantly brilliant engagement of
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN.
Mr. Wheatley begs to announce that in consequence of the unprecedented success Miss Bateman has achieved in her original character of the
JEWISH MAIDEN,
In the beautiful romantic play entitled
LEAH,
THE FORSAKEN,
he has prevailed upon her to continue her engagement for another week beyond the term of four weeks for which his contract with this distinguished artiste was at first made. Mr. Wheatley has not effected this reëngagement without difficulty and expense, as arrangements had been entered into with other parties; but he was resolved that nothing should prevent his compliance with the universal wish that
THE WONDERFUL IMPERSONATION
which has attracted the most intelligent, refined and fashionable audiences ever assembled in this City, should not be withdrawn until the latest possible moment.
Friday and Saturday evenings will be presented the beautiful play, entitled
LEAH,
THE FORSAKEN,
Translated from the German of Mosenthal especially for Miss Bateman. The original play has attained a classic European celebrity, and it has been reserved for our young American tragedienne to give it an unfading popularity on the transatlantic stage.
Superb and exquisite Scenery by Mr. J. B. Selwyn.
Original Music, composed expressly, by Mr. Robert Stoepel.
Characteristic Dresses and Appointments by Messrs. Phillipe and Wallis.
LEAH, the Jewess...MISS BATEMAN
and an unrivaled cast, embracing the names of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mr. Edwin Adams, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Lanergan, Mr. Lamb, Mr. G. Andrews, Mr. Wilson, Mmes. Chanfrau, Skerrett and the admirable chorus.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾. Performances conclude at 10½ o'clock, affording ample time for cars, stages, &c.
In consequence of the
GREAT DEMAND FOR SEATS,
the public are respectfully informed that the box book is now open for any evening during the week.

WINTER GARDEN.
FIFTH NIGHT
OF
EDWIN BOOTH.
THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, Feb. 13,
EDWIN BOOTH
Will, by special desire, repeat his great rôle of
HAMLET.
In which, on the two evenings of its presentation, he was received by houses crowded with the fashion and intellect of New-York, with the most unbounded expressions of admiration and delight.
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, Feb 14, 1863,
GRAND MATINEE.
At 1 o'clock.
LA PLUIE ET LE BEAU TEMPS,
LE FEU AU COUVENT.
Tickets $1 each; children, 50 cents. No reserved seats.
Doors open at 12¾. Curtain rises at 1 o'clock.
EVENING PERFORMANCE, Feb. 14, 1863.
LA ROSE DE SAINT FLEUR.
Operètte Bouffé. Music by J. Offenbach. Complete Orchestra.
UN CAPRICE.
MARGOT OU LES BIENFAITS DE L'EDUCATION.
Doors open at 7¼. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for subscription and reserved seats.
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

IRVING HALL.—FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 13.
CONCERT AND RECITATIONS,
For the "Ladies Christian Association."
The following artists are engaged:
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Mr. WM. CASTLE,
Mr. J. N. PATTISON, Signor ARBELLA,
Mr. A. WATERS.
Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the door.
Doors open at 7½; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—TWENTY-FIRST SEASON, 1862-63.—Public rehearsal No. 10 will take place at Irving Hall, on SATURDAY, Feb. 14, 1863, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Extra admissions to the rehearsal 50 cents each.
By order,
L. SPIER, Secretary.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART—NO. 652 Broadway, near Bond-st. The great original panorama of the MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR, every evening at 7¼, and Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; children 15 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL
YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The seventy-eighth Semi-Annual Session of this Institution, for thorough instruction in the Natural Sciences, and in Civil, Mechanical and Topographical Engineering, will commence Feb. 18, 1863, when students will be admitted to advanced standing in the two lower classes.
The Annual Register, containing full information, may be obtained from
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—No. 713 Broadway, New-York. All educational requisites supplied. Those wanting Teachers or Schools, or to introduce Pupils, have special advantages WITHOUT CHARGE. TEACHERS WANTED for Classics, French, Mathematics, Music, Drawing, Painting and Mil. Tactics. Letters stating wishes, or making appointments, promptly attended to.
RICE & ANDREWS.

SUNNYSIDE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Irvington Westchester County, N. Y., twenty-four miles from New-York. The next session (half year) commences Feb. 9. For circulars, address the Principal.
ALFRED STEBBINS, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

WANTED—A SCHOOL IN THE COUNTRY NOT more than fifty miles distant from this City, adapted to the care, discipline and education of a little girl. Address, with references, BANK, Box No. 1,217 New-York Post-office.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES a position as daily or resident governess for English and French; salary moderate. Address R., American Tract Society, No. 150 Nassau-st.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
SPRING TRADE, SPRING TRADE, 1863.
NOW OPEN, A FULL STOCK OF WHITE GOODS.
FINE FLANNELS, Best makes bleached Muslins bought before the last great rise in these goods.
Full stock of Spring and Summer Cotton Hosiery, under-wear, &c., 10 per cent under present importing prices. Lace Goods, Embroideries, Linens, Linen Handkerchiefs, Drapery Laces and Muslins much less than present importing prices. Full stock of French Flowers, Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, &c.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, plain.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, stitched.
500 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, plain.
500 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, stitched.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality white and party colored Kids.
All our Kid Gloves are our own importations, best quality and lower prices than any other house in the City.
R. H. MACY,
No. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

MOURNING GOODS. SPECIAL NOTICE.
Important improvements being in progress, and until finished, all descriptions of Dress Goods, Bonnets, Cloaks, Shawls, Veils, &c., will be sold at old prices, which will be found 25 per cent. less than present cost of importation.
Ladies will please observe the store is between Spring and Prince sts., opposite Tiffany's & Co., Jewelers. A new front is being put in.
N. B.—Crape Eugene, a new and very handsome article, 7s. per yard, worth 12s. Black Silks very low.
W. JACKSON.
Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER has a large and well assorted stock of French and German corsets, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling below the regular price. Nice fitting corsets at $1; new shaped skirts, best steel, 65 cents; also, misses' waists and skirts. N. B.—Paris kid gloves, only 75 cents, bright colors. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND FANCY GOODS TO MERCHANTS AND LADIES WHO BUY FIRST-CLASS GOODS.—The valuable stock of J. W. C. ANDERSON, No. 605 Broadway, is now being sold less than cost prices to close the business. A liberal discount allowed to the trade.

VALENTINES.

NO MORE
ANTEDILUVIAN VALENTINES.
STRONG'S NOVELTIES.
Away with old worn out designs!
Down with hackneyed Valentines!
Go to STRONG'S whose pictures all
Are unique—original.
Poetry, by genius wrought.
Prose replete with tender thought,
Humor that might well delight
E'en a sour-faced anchorite,
And pictorial displays
That would Comus' self amaze,
STRONG is offering on the shrine
Of Love's saint, SAINT VALENTINE.
T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., N. Y.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Fulton-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

DIARIES FOR 1863.—EXPENSE BOOKS, all kinds of blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at lowest prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Steam Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE GREAT LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE BIBLE,
of which it is said in the Book of Job,
"UPON EARTH THERE IS NOT HIS LIKE."
The only one ever seen on this Continent is on exhibition at all hours, day and evening. A more interesting animal has never been exhibited. Travelers spend weeks of time and scores of dollars to see them in their native Nile, but
HERE ONE CAN BE SEEN FOR 25 CENTS!
He can be seen IN THE WATER AND OUT OF IT, in all his native peculiarities. Who can fail to embrace the opportunity?
Also, to be seen at all hours,
THE GREAT LIVING SEA LION,
the only animal of the kind ever captured alive.
WEIGHS OVER 1,200 POUNDS, AND EATS SIXTY POUNDS OF FISH DAILY!
WHAT IS IT? OR MAN-MONKEY.
ALBINO FAMILY, FROM MADAGASCAR.
MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON,
the largest ever captured alive.
GRAND AQUARIA, with its beautiful living COLORED FISH; SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, LIVING SEAL, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, &c., &c.
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
PHANTOM.
And the elegant comedietta,
THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
Every Afternoon and Evening, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

PROMENADE CONCERT!
In aid of the
VOSBURGH MONUMENT FUND!
The above Concert, under the auspices of the
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
Will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC!
St. Valentine's night, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1863.
DODWORTH'S FULL 71ST REGIMENT BAND!
Tickets 50 cents each, and can be obtained of any member of the Regiment, at the hotels and music stores, and at the door on the evening. Commences at 7½ o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies	$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman	5 00
Ladies' Tickets	2 50
Minors under 15 years of age	3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

LECTURES.

POPULAR LECTURES,
MISS EMMA HARDINGE
Will deliver a Course of Lectures in Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, commencing FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 13.
Subject—A Reading from Victor Hugo's celebrated Novel "Les Miserables," on "THE BATTLE."
To commence at 7½ P. M.
Admittance, 15 cents.

TO TAILORS.—T. OLIVER & SON, NO. 302 Broadway, would respectfully inform the trade that they will give their second lecture on the art of measuring and drafting coats, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, commencing at 8 o'clock. All teachers of cutting are respectfully invited to attend, when an opportunity will be given them to test their respective systems. Admittance to lecture, 20 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d st. Classes for ladies, misses and masters at 4 o'clock P. M.; for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Classes formed at other times, morning, afternoon or evening, and private lessons given every day to suit patrons.

MUSICAL.

WM. B. BRADBURY'S
NEW PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,
No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., New-York.
The subscriber, having withdrawn his interest, stock and materials from the late firm of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, (which firm was dissolved on the 29th of January,) and having purchased the entire stock of Piano-Fortes and Piano-Forte material owned by his brother, EDWARD G. BRADBURY, in the said firm, is now prepared to supply the increased demand for his celebrated Piano-Fortes.
Employing the most skillful and experienced workmen, and having a large stock of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, he is enabled to manufacture Piano-Fortes of unequaled tone and durability.
A fine assortment of elegant instruments now on hand and for sale at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., one block east of Broadway.
WM. B BRADBURY

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes,
Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.
The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK,
PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
NEW STYLE PARLOR GRAND PIANOS.
B. & H. would invite attention to an entirely new style of Parlor Grand Pianos, unique in design, unrivaled for beauty, and superior to all others in richness, fullness and excellence of tone.
Also, on hand a fine assortment of square Pianos, of all the celebrated makers, for sale at manufacturers' prices.
Second-hand Pianos, from $60 to $120. Pianos to rent cheap. Also, Carhart & Needham's celebrated Melodeons and Harmoniums, specially selected by
G. F. BRISTOW, No. 765 Broadway.

PIANOS.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Pianos, at the new warerooms of HAINES BROS., No. 758 Broadway, just below Stewart's new store. These instruments embrace all the late improvements, overstrung bass, full iron frame, all made of the very best seasoned materials, and are now acknowledged to be equal to any made for depth and purity of tone, and are fully warranted for five years.
N. B.—First-class pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased within one year.
HAINES BROS., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS—Recommended by Zundel, Morgan, Chas. Wels, Wollenhaupt, Wolfsohn, Mosenthal, Magrath, Flint, Theo. Hagen, Wm. Mason and other of the most distinguished organists, as "the best instruments of their class." Prices $50 to $400 each. Warerooms in New-York, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

AS MUSICAL INSTRUCTRESS.—A YOUNG lady, accustomed to teaching, and who has the privilege of first-class reference, desires to form an engagement for tuition in music, instrumental and vocal; the latter on Bassini's system; also, the English branches and Spanish: terms moderate. Address ESPERANZA, Box No. 149 *Times* Office

A GENTLEMAN VERY MUCH IN WANT of money will sell a superb $500 7-octave rosewood piano for $250, only used a few weeks; elegant carved case and legs, grand action, &c. Call at the residence, No. 131 East 14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

PIANOS LOW FOR CASH.—SEVEN-OCTAVE pianos, superior in richness, depth and brilliancy of tone, with light, powerful and elastic touch, iron frames, overstrung bass, from $175 to $250. Also, durable second-hand pianos.
J. G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW STYLE Piano Fortes, for two hundred and ten dollars, for sale at No. 726 Broadway. Warranted perfect in every particular.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 11, 1863, at Barnum's Museum, a leather pocket book, containing about $60 in money and some papers, valuable to the owner only, for which a liberal reward will be paid, at the Jersey Hotel, No. 71 Cortlandt-st., N. Y., by S. M. G.

FOUND—A PURSE, WITH MONEY. THE LADY who lost a purse in a Broadway stage, on Tuesday, 10th inst., about 3½ P. M., can find it by calling upon A. L. BASSETT, No. 51 Beekman-st.

EXPRESSES.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE TO bring to the notice of the business and private community of this City that they have this day established themselves under the firm and style of
NORBE BROTHERS & CO.,
for the purpose of transacting an
EUROPEAN EXPRESS
AND GENERAL FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS,
in connection with their old established houses in
BREMEN AND HAMBURG.
J. NIEMEYER.
A. NORBE.
OFFICE NO. 50 NASSAU-ST.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1863.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
Will dispatch their next Express for Newbern and Fort Royal on or about the 15th of February.
For particulars apply at our office, No. 59 Broadway.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL.

A Reconnoissance of the Ogeechee Defences by Generals Hunter and Foster.

Probable Combined Land and Naval Attack.

The Monitor Passaic Waiting for the Ram Fingal in Warsaw Sound.

The Montauk Preparing for Another Attack on Fort McAllister.

Order from Gen. Hunter Deferring the Sale of Confiscated Lands.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, Monday, Feb. 19, 1863.

Last Wednesday morning Major-Gens. HUNTER and FOSTER, accompanied by Brig.-Gens. SEYMOUR, NAGLEE and POTTER, and the officers of their respective staffs, made a tour of reconnoissance, on board of the steamboat *John Farron*, to inspect the localities around Fort McAllister, on the Ogeechee, with a view of determining what land coöperation might be necessary to assist the naval attack on that stronghold. First visiting Fort Pulaski, which they found occupied by the Forty-eighth New-York Regiment, together with detachments of the Third Rhode Island Regiment and Volunteer Engineers, the little steamer, with her precious freight on board, then passed up the serpentine bends of Larazetto Creek, until she emerged into Warsaw Sound, crossing which to the northwest, she found the monitor *Passaic* and two gunboats lying at anchor, cleared for action, and in the momentary expectation of the appearance of the ram *Fingal*, which Commander DRAYTON, of the *Passaic*, said he was hourly expecting, his information being clear and positive that the *Fingal*, now called the *State of Georgia*, has been coaled, fully munitioned, and is ready to start at any moment that her preparations should be complete. Passing through Warsaw Sound, the *John Farron* next plunged into the narrow, crooked and dangerous riband of water which flows through the Romney Marshes, connecting Warsaw with Ossabaw Sound. Going up Ossabaw, they saw two gunboats anchored before the now silent rebel batteries of Skidaway Island, and could count the tents of two rebel regiments encamped in the woods behind the fort. Entering Adam's Creek, they wound along until they reached our fleet, consisting of the *Montauk*, the *Seneca* and other gunboats, while just beyond, around a bend of the river, was Fort McAllister. The *Montauk* showed on her bow, sides, deck and turret, evidence that she had been actively engaged with the enemy, although no great harm was done to any part of her. Her smoke-stack, however, was hit half-a-dozen times, and the top of it is much shattered and full of holes, from a shell which burst while passing through.

Commander WORDEN realizes in his appearance and conversation more of the hero than any officer I have yet seen. His powerful and overhanging brows, deep-set, animated eyes, sharp, earnest features, and bushy, brown whiskers, all become instinct with earnestness and animation when he speaks of the enemy. Unlike most of his fellows, the sad experiences of the last year and a half have wholly failed to crush out of him his eager enthusiasm and confiding belief in the absolute invincibility of our cause. During the whole fight with Fort McAllister, while shot and shell rained down upon the *Montauk's* turret and burst in splintering fragments over her deck, Capt. WORDEN remained outside, in order to have a better view of the effect of the fire of his 15-inch gun, not, however, exposing himself uselessly, but taking shelter behind the turret whenever the fire became too heavy.

The Generals, having had a long conference with Commander WORDEN and Commander GIBSON, of the *Seneca*, returned to their own vessel, but a violent storm prevented their departure for Fort Pulaski, and they were compelled to remain at anchor all Wednesday night, opposite the *Montauk*. On Thursday morning early they started for Hilton Head, arriving at a late hour in the afternoon. Immediately on their return, they had a protracted interview with Admiral DUPONT and Capt. ROGERS, his Chief of Staff, the purport of which has not transpired.

STIRRING UP THE SUTLERS.

Lieut.-Col. J. F. HALL, of the Volunteer Engineers, formerly of the well-known music firm of HALL & SON, of Broadway, has recently been appointed Provost-Marshal of the Department, and the business of the office is undergoing a thorough overhauling. By direction of Gen. HUNTER, Col. HALL is now devoting himself to regulating the affairs of the sutlers, itinerant venders and traders of every description, with which the post has been overstocked, and at whose hands the soldiers, in many instances, have suffered the grossest extortions. It is found that while regular sutlers are restrained by law to a strict code of prices that will prevent exorbitant imposition upon the soldiers, and are further restrained so that they cannot sell to an enlisted man, during any month, more than will amount to a sixth of his pay, that the tradesmen here, some of whom represent the offscourings of the grog-shops of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, have been charging prices three or five times greater than would be charged at the best stores on Broadway. This is done, notwithstanding that they have been given the free use of the land they occupy, and have not been compelled to pay a tribute to the Post Treasurer's funds, which is exacted of regular sutlers, for the benefit of soldiers, the establishment of libraries, the purchase of extra luxuries for the sick and wounded, and for giving presents to wives and orphans of soldiers stricken down in battle. To such an extent have these harpies carried on their depredations that it is found that more than one-half of the whole vast amount of money which the United States Paymasters brought down on the last trip of the steamer *Arago* will be swallowed up in paying the demands of their cupidity. Under a previous order establishing Councils of Administration at all the posts of this Department, to regulate the prices, much good has been already effected. Several establishments have been closed, and two of the sutlers having been found guilty of repeated complaints of selling intoxicating liquors to the soldiers, have been summarily ordered North. A third, against whom it was proved that he had sold liquor by the barrel to the troops on James Island, during the critical operations of last June at that point, and who subsequently brought a bill of damages to the amount of $30,000 against the United States for having been checked in this sale and ordered to return to Hilton Head, has also received notice that he will not be permitted to stay, and must sail elsewhere in his ship, which might truly be called the *Golden Fleece*—especially the fleece. It is but just to say that some of these tradesmen are of a different character, and, unlike the other unholy traffickers, will not be compelled to find "fresh fields and pastures new."

THE SALE OF CONFISCATED LANDS DEFERRED.

I send herewith an important order issued to-day, prohibiting the sale of the Sea Islands for unpaid taxes. Gen. HUNTER was mainly moved to issue this order by ascertaining that a combination had been made for the purchase of these lands, now chiefly occupied by the troops, which would probably have been sold at rates averaging from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars a plantation, that being the amount of the direct taxation. Of course, the purchasers would immediately have it in their power to charge rents for the land occupied by the troops and fortifications of the United States, and there would soon have been a presentation of heavy bills to the Quartermaster's Department, for the necessary fuel consumed by the soldiers, for the houses that are occupied, for lumber and all other productions required for army purposes. There are a great many other good reasons on the part of Gen. HUNTER for taking this step, and it will give very general satisfaction both here and at the North.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Feb. 7, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 9.—In view of the military necessities of this Department, which require all the lands now held within our posts and lines for the use of the soldiers and the support of the colored population, and in further view of legislation now pending, all sales of lands which have become forfeited to the United States by reason of the non-payment of the direct taxes charged thereon, under the Act entitled "An Act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt and for other purposes," approved August 5, 1861, and an Act entitled "An Act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1862, are hereby suspended; and all advertising of said lands and all steps looking to the sale of the same shall cease until the pleasure of the Government in the premises shall be made known. By command of

Maj.-Gen. DAVID HUNTER.

CHAS. G. HALPINE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

At a General Court-martial, convened here on the 18th of December last, of which Col. EDWIN METCALF, of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, was President, Capt. JOHN E. WILBUR, of the Third New-Hampshire Volunteers, was tried on the charge of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline and disobedience of orders, and having been found guilty on all the specifications except one, was sentenced to be dismissed the service. Capt. ISRAEL G. ATWOOD, of the First New-York Volunteer Engineers, tried at the same Court, on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, was found guilty of all the specifications, and received similar sentence. The proceedings and findings of the Court have since been approved by Gen. HUNTER.

CHANGE IN THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. A. E. FULLER, who for some months has managed, with great business tact, the affairs of the Quartermaster's Department here, has been relieved by Lieut.-Col. J. J. ELWELL, who is announced as the Chief Quartermaster of the Department, and who arrived last week in the *Arago*. Col. ELWELL formerly held the position of Quartermaster at this post, but last Fall returned to the North, entirely prostrated by severe illness. He now comes back with health restored, and is heartily welcomed at his old quarters.

REGULAR COMMUNICATION WITH THE NORTH.

The military and other residents at this port are much gratified with the establishment of a regular communication with the North by means of so splendid a steamer as the *Arago*. Capt. GORDON, her Commander, and all the officers of the *Arago*, are gentlemen who are always ready to do anything for the accommodation of those who may have intercourse with them. The *Arago* brought from New-York last week the heaviest and bulkiest cargo she has ever conveyed to Hilton Head—something like 1,200 tons—returning in eleven days from the day of her departure from this harbor.

H. J. W.

P. S.—A Savannah paper just received here gives an account of the attack upon Fort McAllister by the *Montauk*. The Commander of the Fort was killed together with many of the garrison, and one gun was dismantled. The attack will be resumed, it is understood, after a supply of ammunition can be sent down to the fleet.

H. J. W.

ORDER RELATING TO PASSES, ETC.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Feb. 9, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10.—SEC. 1. All persons not in the military or naval service of the United States, residing within any of the military lines or posts of this Department, are hereby notified to appear before the Provost-Marshal of the Post or Military District in which they live, and to obtain from him a pass, certifying them to be loyal persons of approved character, who have taken the oath of allegiance, and who have competent authority for remaining within the military lines of this Department.

SEC. 2. All persons found without such passes five days after the promulgation of this Order at each Post in the Department, will be arrested by the Provost Guard and reported to Post Headquarters for disposition.

SEC. 3. All Provost-Marshals, before issuing any such passes as herein before provided for, will register the name, business and birthplace of each applicant, setting forth on the face of the pass his or her height, age, complexion, and the usual particulars of identification; and the Provost-Marshal will notify all persons carrying on trade within the posts of this Department, who are not the regularly authorized sutlers of regiments, that they are here and carrying on business in violation of law and regulations, and that they must forthwith procure permits to trade within the military posts and lines of this command, signed by the honorable the Secretary of War, or by the Major-General commanding, or by the present commander of the post in which they carry on such business—this order not applying to such tradesmen as keep stores on plantations outside of military posts, under permits granted to them by Brig.-Gen. RUFUS SAXTON.

SEC. 4. Provost-Marshals will forward to these Headquarters copies of the registry made of all citizens within their respective Districts, setting forth all the particulars called for in Section 1 of this Order, stating under what circumstances, if original residents, and by what authority, if immigrants from the North, such persons claim to have remained or to have come within our lines.

SEC. 5. Commanding Officers of Posts and Military Districts are requested to give their best care to the strict enforcement of the provisions of this Order, it being clear that many persons are improperly at large within the limits of the Department, and the nature of our various posts rendering communication with the enemy extremely easy.

SEC. 6. The Commanding General having received information that furniture and other property captured from the enemy has been shipped from this port without orders or permission from competent authority, he therefore directs the Provost-Marshal to examine all vessels before they leave the harbor, and no vessel will be cleared by the Custom-house until a certificate is shown that it has been previously examined and cleared by the Provost-Marshal.

SEC. 7. The Provost-Marshals at the several ports in this Department are charged with seeing that these orders are complied with.

By command of Maj.-Gen. DAVID HUNTER.

CHAS. G. HHALPINE, Ass't Adj.-Gen.

OUR NASSAU CORRESPONDENCE.

Activity of Trade with Charleston—The Oreto or Florida—Bacchus in Command—A Perilous Conflagration.

NASSAU, N. P., Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863.

Since my last communication, nothing of importance has occurred until within the past week. The secession trade is full as brisk as it has been at any time during the war. There are now about forty steamers and sailing vessels, of a large class, in our port, with cargoes for the rebels, and besides these our warehouses are all full of goods for the same market. The rebel steamers *Herald* (now the *Antinica*) and *Leopard* run as regular between this port and Charleston, as the Sound boats do between New-York and Boston. They carry over arms, ammunition, and any supplies generally, and bring back full cargoes of cotton for the European market. The steamer *Douglass* has left here twice and returned, the first time not having been able to get in on account of thick weather. She probably succeeded the second time, as it is time for her return if unsuccessful.

On Monday last the pirate steamer *Oreto* came into our harbor, coaled by permission of the Governor, and sailed the next day, having been allowed to remain here about thirty hours. She is commanded by Capt. MAFFIT. Her officers are very young—I should judge none of them to be over eighteen or twenty. I saw no two uniforms alike among the men, and the best was decidedly shabby. She mounts ten large guns, but has not a full crew to work them. Thirteen of her crew left her here, and gave as a reason for their leaving, that *the Captain had not seen a sober day for four months*. He kept up his reputation well while here. Her crew report having burned four sugar and molasses-ladened vessels since they left Mobile, and landed their crews in Havana.

Yesterday, the Anglo-rebel bark *Intrinsic* was wrecked on the north side of Hog Island, and directly in front of the town. She has been anchored there for some time, and the Captain, fearing a Norther, tried to get under way from her anchorage, when she missed stays and went on the rocks in shore and bilged. She has a full cargo of assorted goods, which is valued at $250,000, all badly damaged. The wreckers are hard at work saving what they can.

Our Supreme Court is now in session. On Thursday last, two natives were tried on a charge of having acted as pilots on board our gunboats cruising about the Bahamas. They were both convicted, and sentenced, each to two years' imprisonment with hard labor. The first case tried this term was a secession Captain, for the murder of a Mr. STANTON, of New-York, by shooting him, as was alleged, accidentally. They managed to get a secession jury, which acquitted him, after being out about twenty minutes.

Yesterday an alarm of fire was given which proved to be a chimney afire in ADDERLEY's kitchen, which joins his warehouse. There is reported to be about forty tons of loaded shells and ammunition in the warehouse, besides large quantities of other combustible matter, enough, probably, to blow up half of the town.

You have, probably, heard of the loss of the transport ship *Planter* on Stranger's Cay, with troops and horses for New-Orleans. The Consul chartered the ship *Sallie Bonsal* to take them to Key West. Report says the *Oreto* has gone after her. Will let you hear from me again soon.

UNION.

Since writing the above the *Herald* has arrived with 800 bales of cotton, and reports all the vessels that have left within the past week to have arrived safe at Charleston.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

A Vessel Boarded by Her on the 2d inst.

A REPORT OF HER CAPTURE.

The Hamburg barkentine *Maria Sophia*, Capt WETT, arrived last evening, from Cardiff, and reports that on the 2d inst., in lat. 26° 29′, lon. 67° 40′, she was boarded by an officer from a steam man-of-war, who, after examining the papers, went away. She was an iron screw steamer, with three masts, fore-and-aft-rigged on the lower masts, and three yards across aloft, on fore and mainmast, and has one pipe. Upon approaching she showed a white color, but subsequently she hoisted the American ensign. It was probably the *Alabama*, as it answers her description.

A REPORT OF THE ALABAMA'S CAPTURE.

From a letter addressed to ELLWOOD WALTER, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, dated Baltimore, Feb. 11, 1863, we have the following:

The bark *Agnes*, Capt. THOMPSON, from Rio Janeiro, which arrived here to-day, reports having spoken, on the 3d of February, in lat. 33° 01′, north, lon. 72° 43′, brig *Darien*, of Bangor, from a port not named, bound to Portland, the Captain of which informed him that the rebel steamer *Alabama* had been captured.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

Grand Promenade Concert of the Woman's Relief Association of Brooklyn, at the Academy of Music.

Addresses by Rev. Dr. Bellows and Rev. Dr. Storrs.

The Promenade Concert given to aid the Woman's Relief Association, at the Academy of Music, last evening, was a remarkable success, and must have furnished a most gratifying increase to the means of the Association, which was organized for and has long been engaged in preparing comfortable clothing and other necessaries for the sick and wounded soldiers of the Union army. Notwithstanding the storm, the Academy was crowded by a delightful and delighted audience; the music furnished by the Seventh Regiment Band, under the lead of Mr. E. GRAFULLA, was excellent, and the old and new flags of the famous Brooklyn Fourteenth, added, in no small degree, to the interest of the occasion. When the music in part first, had been played, S. B. CHITTENDEN, Esq., ascended the platform upon the stage, and briefly and appropriately introduced to the audience Rev. Dr. BELLOWS.

The Rev. Doctor, after the applause with which he was greeted, had subsided, told his hearers that it was from no fault of his that the excellent music and agreeable promenade had been stopped—others were responsible for that. He had been delighted with the music, and while listening to it, it had occurred to him that the band was furnishing just what the country needed most at the present time—Union and harmony. [Applause.] He was happy to learn that they had it in Brooklyn, and that the ladies there had gone even beyond their sisters elsewhere in their efforts to aid in bringing back to us so desirable a state of national affairs. He thought the action of the citizens of Brooklyn, and particularly coming together from churches and associations—in combining their efforts for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers—had set a bright example to the people of all parties throughout the land, for them to follow in sustaining the Government, and preserving our country. He considered their action one grand step toward the crushing out of the rebellion, in the glorious example set to those who are frittering away our strength by promoting disunion and discontent among us at the North. So long as we had States working by themselves, instead of uniting to put down the rebellion, we would have waste of strength and discontent—a carrying into the North the same spirit which created and was carrying on the rebellion. [Applause.] He believed that it was possible to have secession at home, in a more malignant, a more dangerous form, because secret, than that of our enemies on the open field. [Applause.] He had no doubts about the authorities at Washington, believing that they were doing all they could to put down the rebellion. The danger was not there, it was here in the divisions among ourselves. Be united and enthusiastic in the support of the Government, and he felt sure the rebellion could be crushed in six months. [Applause.] He had heard innuendoes and slanders, telling of a demoralized army. They were without foundation. The demoralization was not in the army—it was here at home. [Applause.] There were also grumblers about the way the Government provided for the sick and wounded in the hospitals. He believed he knew something of how they were treated, and he was prepared to say there was not a Government in the world that took as good care of the sick and wounded as ours. The Sanitary Commission and kindred organizations had done a great deal, but all they had done or could do, however valuable it was, was not a drop in the bucket, compared with what the Government does. Leaving that branch of his subject, he came to a consideration of the causes of the apathy which he had noticed frequently in his travels among the people in relation to the war, and when he saw so much of luxury and ease about him, he confessed that he sometimes thought the cause lay in the fact that the horrors of a failure upon our part had not yet been brought sufficiently near home to us to rouse us to the necessary pitch of patriotism and enthusiasm. He had received a letter lately from a lady of South Carolina, who was a very estimable woman until she grew naughty and became a rebel. That lady had the impertinence to write to him in the first place, "What a noble rebel you would have been if the ladies—in you had only been born South." And then she went on to say that she had been to a party the other evening. It was true there were no carpets on the floor, and that some of the women wore carpet shoes, and dresses of materials they had not been accustomed to use for dresses—"but" said she, "they all looked like heroines, clad as they were." That was the feeling he thought required cultivation here with us—to bear cheerfully any inconvenience or loss, so long as by doing so we were aiding the Government in putting down our enemies. To the present time he felt ashamed to say, that the most cordial support of the Government did not come from those supposed to be most able to give it; and he felt that those of us who live in luxury must look out—or those called poor, the workingmen, the Democrats of the land would carry our banners forward out of our sight; fight our battles and save our country, without us. We must all arouse to the importance of the occasion—not a doubt should be suffered to arise as to the result, and the result would most assuredly be a success.

The Rev. Dr.'s remarks were loudly applauded, when he had retired, Rev. Dr. STORRS was introduced and welcomed. He spoke in the same vein in which Dr. BELLOWS had spoken, and with marked effect. With him he claimed that we wanted more intensity of feeling and enthusiasm in support of the Government, and he felt sure that would have both ere long. The Southerner became enthusiastic on the instant. Not so the Northerner. It took him longer to become thoroughly aroused to the necessity of putting forth his strength; but when once aroused, he carried all before him. That time was surely coming, and he had no doubt of the result. Let all arouse, then, and the work would soon be done. Let none disband, for disbanding was a device of the devil through which to work mischief. Let all be courageous, knowing that God had not built up a Government like ours to have it broken now. [Great applause.]

When the reverend Doctor had concluded, the musicians resumed their places, and the concert and promenade proceeded, and continued until a late hour.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOMICIDE OF THOMAS BYRNES.

Trial of Dennis P. Sullivan for Murder.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice W. H. Leonard.

FOURTH DAY.

At the opening of the Court, yesterday morning, Ex-Recorder JAMES M. SMITH, commenced the summing up for the defence. Although at the adjournment of the Court, on Wednesday, it was agreed that counsel on both sides should confine themselves to two hours each, yet Mr. SMITH occupied upward of four hours. It being nearly 3 o'clock when he closed his argument, Judge LEONARD adjourned the Court to 10 o'clock this morning, when the District-Attorney will sum up for the people and the case will be given to the jury under the charge of the Court.

The summing up of Mr. SMITH was a very able and eloquent effort. He reviewed the evidence in detail, as well as all the circumstances connected with the affray in which Mr. BYRNES lost his life, and claimed that the prisoner was entirely justified in everything he did in connection with the transaction, and was entitled to a prompt and full acquittal at the hands of the jury.

Free Academy Junior Exhibition.

Irving Hall overflowed with the youth, beauty, fashion, and better class of the Metropolis, last evening, on the occasion of the Free Academy Junior Exhibition. The occasion demonstrated, as it always does, that we are emphatically a talking people. No less than thirteen addresses were made by the young students, listened to and rapturously applauded by as good-natured and impartial an audience as ever sat down to an intellectual feast. They applauded about everything—including the man who brought on the stage a pitcher of water. The following was the programme:

Music—Overture..................Zampa.

Prayer.

Music..................Grand Fest March.

1. Oration—The Heart of the Oak—Ephraim A. Jacobs.
2. Oration—Administrative Genius—Wm. L. Bull.
   Music..................Operatic selection.
3. Oration—The Altar of Progress—Clinton J. Hartt.
4. Oration—Reminiscences of Harper's Ferry—Robert Aiton.
5. Oration—Personal Purity the Basis of Political Virtue—Henry H. Bawden.
   Music..................Monitor Polka.
6. Oration—Claims of the Age on the Young Men of America—John A. Clarkson.
7. Poem—The Star of the Union—David Leventritt.
8. Oration—The God of Battles—Siegmund Spingarn.
   Music..................Partant pour la Syrie.
9. Oration—The Legion of Honor—Frederic B. Noyes.
10. Oration—Universal Brotherhood—Luther M. Fuller.
11. Oration—Self-sacrifice the Essence of Chivalry—George F. Demarest.
    Music..................Home, Sweet Home.
12. Oration—The Moral Influence of England, Edward Lauterbach.
13. Oration—The Youth of Milton, Frederic B. Ward.
    Music..................Walhalla Quickstep.

Benediction.

Music..................College Songs.

HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Chef d'Orchestre.

Mr. JACOBS' "Heart of Oak" was a well delivered apotheosis of New-England and love of country. Mr. BULL's "Administrative Genius" complimented Gens. BUTLER and McCLELLAN, and said, that as yet in this crisis "no one man has stood forth as the ruling spirit of the age." Mr. HARTT's "Altar of Progress" demonstrated from history that national sufferings and sacrifices are the price of national progress. It was well delivered. ROBERT AITON's "Reminiscences of Harper's Ferry" detailed the part of the Twelfth Regiment, of this City, in the disgraceful surrender of Harper's Ferry to JACKSON. The speaker was a member of the Twelfth, and exonerated the rank and file of the army from the responsibility of the defeat. HENRY R. BAWDEN argued that all our political corruption is traceable to the laxity of morals among the people. JOHN A. CLARKSON, who was rewarded with the first bouquet of the evening, showed how much the country has to ask of the rising generation. Mr. LEVENTRITT's Poem, the only one of the evening, was easy and flowing in style, highly patriotic and quite effectively delivered. Mr. SIEGMUND SPINGARN gave a highly moral idea of the conception of a God of Battles. His delivery was quite spirited. Mr. FREDERIC B. NOYES received a most flattering welcome at the hands of his fellow-students, and Messrs. FULLER, DEMAREST, LAUTERBACH and WARD, who made up the balance of the programme, doubtless equaled their predecessors.

The following young gentlemen composed the Committee of Arrangements: John S. White, Chairman; Charles A. Flammer, John H. N. Glassford, Theodore Granbery, Erasmus D. Hudson, Jr., Isaac S. Kingsland, Eugene Meeks. Grand Marshal—Vincent Lecomte. Deputy Marshals—John M. Betts, William B. Cragin.

The Light Guard Ball.

In spite of the unfavorable weather of yesterday, the Light Guard Ball, which was held last night at the Academy of Music, was attended by a very large number of ladies and gentlemen. The decorations of the room were chaste and elegant. At the east end, suspended from an American shield, were the colors of the company, entwined with the war-flag of the Seventy-first Regiment. Below, in gas-jets, occupying the centre of the stage, was an uplifted arm wielding a battle-axe, and beneath this a scroll, with the words, "Light Guard;" and again another, containing the figures 1827. Under this design was placed a brass field piece, with pyramids of shot on either side, and stacks of muskets, surmounted with the bear-skin cap of the "Tigers." Suspended from the first tier were light wire cages with canary birds, who chattered away at each other like as many well-behaved idiots. Reaching to the dome from all parts of the ceiling were red, white and blue streamers. The order of dancing comprised twenty-five selections, and an equal number of marches, the music being performed by DODWORTH's Brass Band. The gentlemen who comprised the Committee were evidently unaccustomed to the kind of thing which they had to do last night, and were to be found in all parts of the house anxiously inquiring the way to the Committee room; but we concluded the Committee was not of much account anyhow, as everybody seemed to get along very well without them. In respect of detail, the ball was very much like other balls. Mr. L. F. HARRISON had charge of the supper-room, and Mr. MOSS, of Wallack's, the house. The arrangements for the carriages were the same as those at the big wedding of the little couple, that is, each driver was ticketed; it is a good plan, and might be made use of advantageously on all such occasions.

Funeral of Rev. Dr. Cutler.

The funeral of Rev. Dr. CLARK CUTLER, late rector of St. Ann's Church, will take place at the church, at 1 o'clock, this afternoon. Dr. CUTLER was one of the oldest Episcopal clergymen of Brooklyn, having been pastor of St. Ann's Church for over thirty years. He was very zealous in the cause of Sunday schools, and was universally beloved for his many Christian virtues, and for the fidelity with which he performed the duties connected with his calling. At a meeting of the members of St. Ann's Church, held on Wednesday evening, resolutions extolling his Christian virtues and sympathizing with his family, were adopted.

The remains of Dr. CUTLER will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Trinity (Brooklyn) Choir Rehearsal.

The third public rehearsal given by the choir of the Church of the Holy Trinity, under the conduct of Mr. GEO. WM. WARREN, came off on Tuesday evening in the presence of a large and fashionable audience.

The soloists were Mrs. J. W. Comstock, Miss Julia W. Starr, Miss Anunda C. Smith and Messrs. Comstock, S. D. Mayer, Charles S. Huntington, J. C. Woodman and W. V. Noe. Everything was rendered in the most perfect style, eliciting the warmest encomiums from the audience and reflecting great credit upon the performers and their skillful conductor, Mr. WARREN.

The One Hundred and Sixty-eighth New-York Regiment Off for Baltimore.

This regiment, Col. BROWN commanding, left the Park Barracks, for Baltimore, yesterday evening. Their appearance, when drawn up in line, opposite the City Hall, a short time previous to their departure, attracted the attention of a large number of people. The men look hardy, and every way capable of enduring the fatigue of the field. From Baltimore they will proceed to Fortress Monroe, thence probably to Suffolk.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The annual election of officers and Committees of the American Institute was held yesterday at the rooms of the Institute, Cooper Union Building, the polls being open from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M. The following gentlemen were elected without opposition: President, WM. HALL; Vice-Presidents, Dudley S. Gregory, Edward Walker, Sylvester Comstock; Recording Secretary, Thomas McElrath; Corresponding Secretary, John Torrey; Treasurer, Benedict Lewis, Jr.; Finance Committee, Thomas M. Adriance, John M. Reed, Wm. S. Slocum, Thomas Williams, Jr., George Peyton. Besides the above there were twenty-four managers of the Fair elected, and Committees on Library, Agriculture, Manufactures, Science and Art, Commerce, Admission of Members, Correspondence and Repository—five members each.

ANOTHER PRIZE.—The United States District Attorney yesterday filed a libel against the prize-bark *Springbok*, of London, which was captured by the United States steamer *Sonora*, off Nassau, on the 3d inst., while attempting to run the blockade. The *Springbok* arrived here on Wednesday, and has a valuable cargo, consisting of dry goods, tea, coffee, drugs, boots, shoes, &c.

ARREST OF A POLICEMAN ON A CHARGE OF PERJURY.—JOHN W. JONES, a Police Officer of the Fifth Precinct, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer DOWDELL, of the Lower Police Court, upon the charge of perjury made against him by AUGUST KRUGER, an ex-policeman of the same Ward. Justice CONNOLLY held the accused to bail in $500.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE EASTERN DISTRICT PIERS.—Some time since the Brooklyn Common Council passed resolutions appropriating certain sums for the erection of piers at the foot of South Seventh, South Fourth and North Sixth streets, Eastern District, the object being to afford accommodation for the shipping interest. It appears, however, that the property owners along the docks object to the proposed improvements, and yesterday notified the Mayor that any attempt on the part of the city to build the piers would be resisted.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Feb. 13.—Nos. 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 84.

[Advertisement.]

SOLDIERS TO THE RESCUE!—Young men, rushing into the exposures and dangers of a soldier's life, should prepare themselves for the fatal fevers, the dysentery, the sores and scurvy which are almost certain to follow. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, used occasionally during the campaign, will insure sound health to every man. Only 25 cents per box. 214

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY IN BROOKLYN.—FOWLER & WELLS will continue their lectures on Phrenology and Physiology at the new Temperance Hall, corner Fulton and Pineapple streets every evening during the week. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25c., or six tickets for $1. Phrenological examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arago, from Hilton Head.—Capt. C. E. Fuller, Mr. Darling, Mrs. A. Clifton, Mr. Downey, Dr. H. S. Brown, U. S. N., W. W. Catncote, D. Kendrik, Lieut. V. M. Brown, Mr. Newman, Wm. Pyle, W. Collins, Mr. Gibbs, J. Martin, Mr. Howard, D. Bryant and family, J. James, Mr. Smith, J. B. Taylor, Lieut. Henry, Lieut. Rossander, Lieut. L. C. Carey, Lieut. Sanger, R. Bogert, D. Bogert, Quartermaster's Department, A. D. Lee, J. B. Scott, Mr. Spaulding, R. M. Robinson, E. Wood, James Wallace, Mr. Coupo, C. H. Farrell, Lieut. G. Edwards, L. Fonda, Dr. Walsh, Acting-Master Ormond, Rev. Dr. Strickland, Mr. Keeler, F. Church, L. D. Brown, Col. Sammon, Lieut. G. W. Bailey, Lieut. D. Bailey, Lieut. F. A. Kitchen, Lieut. C. S. Dietricks, and 40 in the second cabin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 57 | Sun sets..... 5 33 | Moon rises... 3 03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 3 15 | Gov. Island.. 4 14 | Hell Gate.. 5 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 12.

Cleared.

Ships Twilight, Gates, Mystic, W. T. Coleman & Co.; Santa Anna, Bates, Bristol, Eng., H. P & H. H. Thompson; Adele, (Hanov.,) Claussen, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt & Son.

Barks Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Charlotte Smiga, (Norw.,) Salurston, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Robert Bruce, (Br.,) Crowell, Matamoras, Oliver K. King; Abilene, Nelson, Arroyo, P. R., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Edith Ann, (Br.,) Churchill, St. Kitts, D. R. De Wolff; S. R. Allen, Baker, Beaufort, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Maggie McKill, (Br.,) McDonald, Barbados, fynes & Smith.

Schooners Watson, Wicks, Washington, Jonas Smith; Caroline, Fox, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; E. A. Elliott, Groat, Washington, Van Brunt & Sl[illegible]; White Fawn, Milliken, Baltimore, L. Kenny; T[illegible] Br.,) Shaw, Sisal, D. R. De Wolff; R. F. Stockton [illegible] Cleaf, Washington; Howard, Baker, Boston, S. W[illegible] ewis & Co.; Jonas Smith, Pierson, Washington, J. Smith.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Henry A. Gadsden commanding, Hilton Head, S. C., at 5 P. M., 9th inst., with mails, passengers and Government stores to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Laura, Christofer, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Ocean Ranger, Averill, Havana, Jan. 31, with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Ship J. P. Wheeler, Gadd, Glasgow 36 ds., with mdse. to Wm. & Alfred Nelson.

Bark Samuel Churchman, Curtis, Miragoane, St. Domingo, 16 ds., with logwood and coffee to R. Murray, Jr. (Is anchored below.)

Bark Hannah Thornton, Tarr, New-Orleans 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to N. H. Brigham.

Bark Gyla, (Norw.,) Eriksen, Malaga 53 ds., Gibraltar 52 ds., with fruit, &c., to order. Feb. 3, lat. 31 53, lon. 71 55, signalized Br. schr. Ellen, bound E.

Bark Mustang, Wesselhoefft, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., in ballast, to Heye Bros.

Bark W. J. Colcord, (of Boston,) Colcord, Havana Jan. 1, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Sld in co. with ship Ocean Ranger, for New-York.

Bark Casco, Gardiner, Trinidad de Cuba Jan. 22, with molasses to Stephenson & Co.

Bark Henry Hill, Merrill, Rio Janeiro Dec. 31, with coffee to master.

Barkentine Maria Sophia, (Hamb.,) Betts, Cardiff 57 ds., with coal to Kunhardt & Co.

Brig Atlantic, (of New-Haven,) Black, Barbados Jan. 28, with hides to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Hope, (Br., of St. Vincent,) Durant, St. Vincent 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Middleton & Co.

Brig Kentucky, Carver, Buenos Ayres, with hides and wool to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Vessels left before reported.

Brig Lisette, (Dan.,) Splesen, Angostura Jan. 17, with hides to Piera & Thebaud.

Schr. Matilda, (Br., of Gibraltar,) West, Rio Grande 63 ds., with hides to Joseph Bento. Had calm weather most of the passage.

WIND—Sunset, E. N. E., with rain.

Below.

Bark Henry Hill, from Rio Janeiro 42 ds.

Also 3 barks, 4 brigs and a topsail schooner.

Sailed.

Steamship Australasian, (Br.)

Ships Energy, Westfield, ([illegible]) John N. Parks, Maria.

Barks Ambrosine, Nummer-Ein, (Pruss.,) Theresa, and anchored, Magdalena, Suzanee, (Fr.,) Voyager, Edmond.

Miscellaneous.

The pilot-boat James Avery, arrived last evening, reports the steamship Ellia Worley, sunk by collision with the North Star, in 13 fathoms water: the James Avery brought up a passenger's trunk and the foretopsail.

The brig Alice, (Br.,) ashore at Carson's Inlet, lies high and dry on the beach. Her cargo is landing in good order and being reshipped. The vessel will probably be a total loss, as she lies so high up on the beach.

The boats from the eastward via Long Island Sound, arrived at the usual hour.

The new steamers Neptune and Glaucus, intended to ply between Boston and New-York via Sandy Hook, have been successfully launched from the foot of 16th-st., East River.

Capt Borden, of schr. Warren A. Griffin, from Sombrero Island, arr. to-day, reports the laborers at that island in a state of mutiny, refusing to work at loading the vessels in port.

CAPETOWN, C. G. H., Dec. 5.—The ship Ella E. Badger, Healy, from Rangoon for Cork for orders, has put in leaky; she will lighten 150 to 200 tons, and if possible, a steam-pump will be put on board, and she will proceed; the leak is below the water line.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—Arr. brigs Sarah, New-Orleans; Coquette, Cape Haytien. Schr. George Parker, Port-au-Prince.

Domestic Ports.

PORT ROYAL, Feb. 5—Arr. Monitor-battery Weehawken, in tow of Ladona; 12th, U. S. transport Matanzas, from Key West.

Spoken, &c.

Cusco—bark from Trinidad for New-York, Feb. 7, lat. 37 20, lon. 72 40.

National Eagle—ship, from Philadelphia for San Francisco, Dec. 29, lat. 22 50 S., lon. 36 50 W.

Ninevah—brig, from Baltimore for Aspinwall, Feb. 8, lat. 35 10, lon. 72 40.

Foreign Ports.

At Magua, Jan. 26, schr. Union, of Baltimore, ldg. salt for Jamaica.

At Para Jan. 23, brig R. A. Fisher, Shackford, for New-York in a few days.

At Aux Cayes, Jan. 18, schr. Home, of Belfast, fm. Boston, just arrived.

At Mayaguez, Jan. 29, brig Condor, Allen, from Trinidad for New-York in 15 ds.; Neuvitas, Wright, for New-Haven, in 4 days; R. R. Kirkland, for Baltimore, disg.; schr. H. B. Squires, disg.; Morris, from St. John, P. R., and others before reported.

At Pernambuco, Jan. 21, bark Imperador, Powers, for Philadelphia in about 10 ds; brigs Romance, Duncan, and Palmetto, Quigg, for New-York in 5 or 6 ds.

At Rio Grande, Dec. 10, schr. Amy Chase, Smith, for New-York in 6 ds.

At Neuvitas Jan. 26, brigs Amita, Owen, for New-York, ldg.; Thos. Owen, fm. New-York, just arr.

At Sombrero, Jan. 25, ship Ella, of Bath; Ellen Maria, of Richmond, Me., waiting cargo.

IS THERE
any VIRTUE in
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
HAIR RESTORER
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City*, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV WM. CUTTER, N Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

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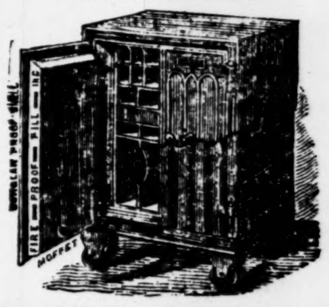

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3, 4, 10	Drew	$30,000
17, 56, 66	Drew	10,000
36, 40, 78	Drew	7,000
19, 28, 41	Drew	5,167

In addition to the above, there were distributed 35 prizes of $1,000; 35 prizes of $600; 20 prizes of $400, and 32,302 prizes of various denominations amounting to the sum of $475,325. For information or circulars, address

J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.